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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

VOL. XII.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER, 1875.

No. 9.

On the Wing—With Bird's-Eye Views.

"Lead where the pine woods wave on high,
Whose pathless sod is darkly seen,
As the cold moon, with trembling eye,
Darts her long beams the leaves between.

Lead to the mountains dusky head;
Where far below, in shades profound,
Wild forests, plains, and hamlets spread,
And sad the chimes of vesper sound.

Or guide me where the dashing oar
Just breaks the stillness of the vale,
As sure it tracks the winding shore,
To meet the ocean's distant sail.

To pebbly banks that Neptune loves,
With measured surges loud and deep;
Where the dark cliff bends o'er the waves,
And wild the winds of autumn sweep."

On the 15th of July we left Baltimore at 9:40, and found ourselves in *Gotham* in time to make our toilet and set down at a friend's hospitable board by six o'clock, having travelled nearly 200 miles. Oh! railroads, wonderful are ye! You have killed thousands, and your managers have smuggled or embezzled thousands of dollars, by which widows and orphans have become destitute; but you have overcome distance, and almost annihilated time, and brought farmers in close proximity to the markets. In two hours you can carry their produce as far as formerly it required forty-eight hours, and at less cost; beside, by rapid transportation, most of the perishable products are saved, which otherwise could not be sent to market because they would rot on their tedious way. Maryland peaches are in New York and Chicago; the same of other fruits, and thus the fruit season is extended many weeks. On the 16th of July, at reasonable prices, we saw in the markets of New York, pears, peaches, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and plums, each sort coming from either the Southern States, Maryland or Jersey, and the plums from Western New York, where they manage by jaring and other means to save them from the curculio. This delicious and profitable fruit is almost lost to us, because of the want of energy and blameable negligence of our fruit growers.

We had an idea that Baltimore had the finest markets; it is true the markets are much cleaner, but our vegetables and fruits do not come up to either New York or Philadelphia. They had in New York magnificent cauliflower and egg-plant, grown in frames and set out early, and protected by hand glasses, but the cauliflower was only 15 to 20 cents and egg-plant the same. They have had an excess of rain there, but the backwardness of the season, with drought early in the spring, make them a month later than most years.

Along the route there was great sameness and uniformity in both scenery and farming. We met with some notable examples of good and high farming. We met with some excellent osage orange hedges, but generally fencing was poor. The fences through Maryland and part of Delaware were post and rail, about three or four rails, and in bad condition; true we saw no hogs or sheep, except where the fences seemed tight. But how they keep horned cattle and horses in such insecure enclosures, we could not imagine. They must be very quiet, more so than our Maryland stock, which would, if only for mischief, not keep in bounds an hour. What peach orchards we saw were generally in grass, and the trees looked as if dying with the yellows. The stock generally looked poor and indifferent. As we approach Wilmington, we see more horses and cattle, and they are all fat, but there were no splendid Cotswold flocks, Devon cattle and immense peach orchards, to carry our memories back when those distinguished farmers, Holcomb and Reybold lived.

Newport and Delaware City have immense flats, near them, which must be interesting places for sportsmen during the seasons when woodcock, rail or sora and snipe are hunted. At Wilmington—a pretty town—Whann's Raw Bone factory looms up; the large building is conspicuous, especially to the farmer. About Newport, the osier seems to be cultivated in the low places, and the trees present a pretty appearance, by the way, they have been trimmed; the bodies of some are very large,

From Claymont onward to Philadelphia the flatness continues, but there is much culture and taste displayed, compared with the untutored savageness we had seen.

On entering the "Sacred Soil of the Keystone State," we wound along the banks of the Delaware river, so immortalized by Washington. The waters were so still and silvery that the sails seemed like "ships painted on a painted sea." Here on the land side, the fences are strong and straight; the fields are small and parallelogram in shape and clear of weeds and briars. Dwellings begin to dwindle in size, and barns to loom up into palatial proportions. Hay and grass seem to be the chief crop. The high culture of the ground, the improved appearance, the old trees and the old orchards, recalled to mind the great banker, farmer and orator, Nick Biddle, who often pointed out the errors, and urged a change in the then system of farming, and showed what could be done and the advantages from high farming.

We saw at Chester, an excellent trellise for tomato plants. It was simply like the old time chicken coop, looking like the sharp roof of a house. Pieces of scantling, two by two inches thick, or an inch plank by three inches, and were nailed at top, cut off in length to form a sharp roof, three or three and a-half feet high. These rafters were set along over the rows of tomato plants at the last working, say when the plants were one foot high or eighteen inches. These rafters were covered with common lathe or narrow strips of plank, one foot from the ground to begin with, and nailing each one two or three inches apart until within two inches of the top. This trellise is concealed by the vine growth, and nearly all the fruit is on the outside. We liked it much. The crops of wheat seemed small in area and not good; heavy rye crops; poor hay and oat crops. The corn crops were splendid everywhere, but wherever clean culture was seen, the crop was superior to where the grass was allowed to grow with the corn. Large fields of potatoes we saw, but saw no injury from the beetle, yet heard large complaints of their destruction of the potato crop.

Evergreen trees, we were pleased to see, constitute a large part of the trees used for ornamentation of the grounds about the handsome country seats along the road.

Between historic Trenton and classic Princeton, with its noble old trees, we pass the famous Fashion Stud Farm, with its neat and strong fences, and lots heavily set to grass. We saw a large number of promising colts and fillies and some distinguished mares.

At New Brunswick, a rustic fence enclosing

large grounds about the residence of a gentleman, attracted our admiration for its simplicity, strength and beauty. Of the great size of the city of New York, commensurate with the immensity of territory and power of the United States, of its many splendid private houses, churches and great public works, or of its great men, I shall say nothing, inasmuch as our farmers and planters would take no interest in anything beyond what actually relates to farming.

I shall speak of what I saw at Irvington, a village on the Hudson, adjoining the famous little village called Tarrytown, where the unfortunate Andre was arrested by three honest and patriotic men—if they were playing cards under a tree by the roadside. Our old friend and distinguished Divine, Rev. T. H. Tyng, has a lovely little place, which he uses as a summer retreat. While walking over his highly cultivated and ornamental grounds, I saw a lot of tobacco, it was on the 29th of July, and was about 4 feet high, with an average of 14 leaves to the stalk, with leaves very broad and long. It had been topt and succored and was ready for cutting and housing. There was a small space of ground used, but the product was, we feel sure, at the rate of 2,000 pounds of prime tobacco, worth at least \$25 per 100; this would yield gross \$500 per acre. The gardener said it was grown to fumigate the plants and grapes. He wished to make every inch of ground tell, and he therefore raised this tobacco, planted after some crop had been taken off, and it was cut in time to grow on the same ground a winter vegetable crop of some sort, such as celery, cabbage, turnips, winter radish, &c., or all of them, as a few yards of each of them were sufficient for the large wants of the family—the doctor and his numerous offspring—but if spinach or sprouts were sown, of course they took more room. He seemed to be polite and understood his business, and especially how to mingle the utile cum dulce; for by the enormous cauliflower he has some gay colored flowers. Between the raspberries and other small fruits were flowers and vegetables. Of course this was in the rear or vegetable garden. No vegetables were seen in the flower garden or lawn. Now, I talk of this splendid tobacco, only to give evidence to show our theory long asserted is a fact, and that less tobacco planted and taken care of better, by being planted early, from plants raised in hot beds, transplanted in cold frames and set out early, well cultivated, after being planted on extremely rich land, that the product of one-fourth the labor would be equal to what is now received under the present system. The Northern people are ahead of us in the cultivation of their lands. They pay skilled labor enormous wages, and get a return for

it, and those who have not the means to employ such labor, club together and have a butter or cheese factory, or their girls are made to attend to the poultry, bees and dairy, while the boys milk and feed the cows, do scores of every sort. Our people have got to come to it, and the sooner the better.

B.

What we saw on a Trip from Baltimore to Bedford Springs, Pa., via Philadelphia.

June 30th we left Baltimore, the weather much cooler than it had been for some days, which was unusually fervid. There had recently been heavy dashing showers, that had flooded, and still stood on the plowed fields.

The most forward crops of corn between Baltimore and Philadelphia, were prostrated by rain and wind, as also were the few heavy crops to be seen of the smaller cereals, which were, however, few and far between, as grain and grass crops were both generally short, late, and badly winter-killed, owing to the long-lying, icy covering that prevailed for weeks in February last, over a very large portion of the Middle, Northern and Eastern States. Wherever we travel we find evidence, and to a lamentable degree, of the unprecedented destructive effects on vegetation, of nearly every low variety, of a close casing of ice, lying too long on the surface of the ground.

We made our trip one of thorough practical observation, and in so doing we discovered that sloping lands, and those comparatively level, were greatly protected from the injurious effects of ice.

A VISIT AT BLOOMSDALE, EN ROUTE.

We were invited by Burnet Landreth, Esq., the chief of the Centennial Bureau of Agriculture, to meet a number of his Advisory Committee, at "Bloomsdale," the extensive seed farm of the Messrs. Landreth, at Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., and spend the day in examining sundry experimental crops, then near maturity.

Said crops consisted of thirty-eight varieties of winter, and several of spring wheat; also a number of plots of oats and barley. The winter grain was seriously injured by ice. The crops of spring cereals were unusually promising, most of them were about all that could be desired at that stage of their growth, and we look forward with great interest to the appearance of Mr. Landreth's report of the detail of his mode of conducting the numerous experiments.

Whilst engaged in examining Mr. Landreth's record of his cereal experiments, and in comparing the large number of varieties being tested, we felt to congratulate farmers who will be given the im-

partial and truthful result, and who will have an opportunity to obtain seed of those grains resulting most profitably. The grains of various kinds with which Mr. Landreth is experimenting, are of both domestic and foreign growth, and all of the most notable varieties obtainable of the respective families; one of the varieties of seed wheat was obtained from a crop yielding 80 bushels per acre. As it is our intention to give our readers a full detail account of Mr. Landreth's experiments, we shall forego further consideration of the subject in this connection, other than to state some very remarkable and useful facts developed in the modus operandi of said experiments, the like of which it has never been our lot to witness. The land selected for the experiments was a portion of the main seed grounds, of the renowned Bloomsdale garden. The soil had for many years been liberally treated with a great variety of domestic and foreign fertilizers, and to that degree that two to three fold the quantity usually applied, of concentrated fertilizers of known and reliable qualities, had no visible effect on any of the growing crops.

It was the opinion of the "Advisory Committee," who expressed themselves, and of their chief, that the non-effect of the applications made to the experimental crops, was attributable to the presence in the soil already, of a sufficiency of all the alimentary qualities contained in the fertilizers applied.

We shall discuss the result of the application of the fertilizers in a future issue, and shall hope to make it instructive and profitable.

We cannot dismiss the description of our visit at Bloomsdale without a word or two with regard to the members of the Advisory Committee, whom we were fortunate in meeting. Their general intelligence and known capacity for discharging the very responsible duties to which they had been called, reflects great credit on the chief of the bureau for the sagacity and judgment evinced in appointing and convening men from remote parts of the country, and associating them in so stupendous a work.

From Bloomsdale we were taken by Mr. Landreth to the Centennial Grounds, and shown the great work in progress. We regret that want of space precludes a description of what we saw and what we were informed is to be exhibited at the coming International Exhibition; suffice it to say, that it is very evident that all who fail to visit it will lose the grandest sight of peoples and of products, prepared and unprepared, manufactures of every description; in short, a sight of all the most interesting features of the material world ever collected by man.

W.

[To be continued.]

Agricultural Calendar.

FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Crop prospects are very encouraging as far as we have ourselves seen, and from reports from every quarter, yet while we should be thankful that we have escaped the terrible drought of last year, and others of several years past, and have had, after a dry and late spring, an overdose of the watery fluid, in many sections of the country, much destruction of some crops have occurred by excessive rains. The oat and hay harvest was poor everywhere, but wheat and rye made up for it. These last have been in many places much injured; but, perhaps, had they been threshed out immediately or stored under cover, this loss might have been prevented. The corn crop is magnificent, and should it be favored by the season, to fill out and ripen, it will prove to be the largest in yield per acre, and in the aggregate, ever grown in the United States. Good reports of the tobacco crop are from all quarters, with occasional exceptions. In the lower counties of this State there has been too much rain for light lands, and caused it to "french." This term is not likely to be understood by the general reader, as this has not happened for many years, and only old planters know what it is. It is simply the turning the leaves white, and the plants do not thrive, and lose their leaves. How the term came to be used we know not, nor the cause. Some say it is excessive wet, but we have, in our younger day, seen tobacco "french" on dry land in a dry time; we are inclined to think that it is a disease brought about by too much wet or excessive atmosphere. The long hot term may have had something to do with it. On the whole, we may truly congratulate our friends, those of Southern Maryland particularly, on their present bright prospects, for it is the first year they have had it seasonable for the last seven years, and we trust it will prove the beginning of seven years of plenty, as was the case in the olden days, when after seven years of famine they had seven years of plenty.

TOBACCO.

It is to be presumed that the crop needs no more work now, except to keep it clean of worms, top and succor. We again urge, as important, to top low, say down to 14 leaves and top early; keep the succors close cut, that the whole vitality of the plant will go to make long, broad leaves. Such tobacco is easier stripped, and will bring double the money in the market. A plant with 14 leaves, every leaf of same length and breadth, not less than 2 feet broad, and 30 to 40 inches long, will weigh as much as two or three plants not topped until

in bloom, then topped to 18 or 20 leaves, and afterwards succors left to grow a foot high—the whole or nearly all the strength of the plant wasted in the production of stem and succors. They understand the economical and most profitable way of growing tobacco at the North, better than we do at the South, strange to say.

RYE.

Sow your rye among the corn as soon as possible, if you did not do so at your last working of the corn. If your corn will admit of it, that is, just past the roasting ear stage, and has not been blown about, sow your rye, and put it in with the cultivators sowing clover and timothy at the same time. The cultivator will not put the grass seeds in too deep. This we know from experience. If not convenient to sow as suggested, and you wait until the corn is cut off, then fertilize well the ground, and put in your rye with double shovel plow. It has become manifest that the use of fertilizers suitable to the different crops, are indispensable to the production of large crops. Should drought or other causes prevent their full action, they lie on the soil to be of great benefit to the grass or succeeding crops.

POTATOES.

Look well to your potato crops, both the Irish and Sweet, keeping them clean, and if you have escaped the Colorado beetle, you will reap a good harvest, by getting them in the market before the immense crops of New England are sent on to glut the market about the 1st of December or sooner. We learn that a larger amount will be grown there this year than ever known. That region has not yet been reached by the beetle. Harvest *at once* your early crop, or it will take a second growth, and be thereby materially injured, if the wet spell of last month has not already started a second growth. The early crop of potatoes ought to be so early as to have them disposed of by the 1st of August.

STOCK.

Salt and ashes in equal parts should be freely given your stock this month. Feed all the fallen fruit, before it decays, to your hogs; this will help the hogs and destroy thousands of insects that otherwise would be a prey upon your fruit next year. We look upon this as a work of necessity on every farm. Look well to the young calves and the colts that are weanings, let them have a little grain or bran and shorts or oats daily, plenty of pure water and a lot of fresh young grass. After weaning, they will lose flesh and be stinted in growth, unless they have extra care given them for a while at least.

TOPS AND BLADES.

We would not call it good husbandry to blade and top all your corn, but if you are scarce of good hay, secure enough of this provender, so palatable to all stock, for your choice calves and colts for the winter. As soon as cured put them under cover. The tops should be cut in dry weather, allowed to lay and be sunned for a day or two, and then tied in small bundles with withs of the smaller stalks. They are thus easily handled and fed out without waste, and in half the time.

WHITE-WASHING.

Cleanse and white-wash all cellars, corn-cribs, out-houses, poultry houses, &c.

DRAINING.

This is a good time to drain all the wet spots in your fields, either by open or blind ditches.

Wheat.

We have left for the last, but not the least, this important staple to make some suggestions about. There was a time once when this staff of life would yield well on almost any land, after any sort of crop, and under the most slovenly management; but it has, like most things in these latter days, changed its habits, or the seasons have had the effect to deteriorate its production. It seems now-a-days that it is almost useless to sow wheat after corn, no matter how highly the land may be fertilized; one chief reason is that the corn cannot be got off in time. Therefore, wheat, with a view to a remunerative crop, is sown only on fallow, tobacco land, or after an oat crop which has followed corn. We consider the cultivation given tobacco prepares the land well for wheat, which, it is admitted, ought to have clean ground for its reception. But, of course, well prepared fallow is superior to any other. The best soils for wheat are clay soils, or loam with clay predominating, having, if possible, a clover lay, which had been closely depastured by cattle and then by sheep, but if the growth of weeds or grass be high, and designed to be turned in as green manure, the field should be plowed in time to let this green growth be well decomposed before the wheat be sown.

FALLOWING FOR WHEAT.

Commence to fallow early and continue until the work is done. If a clean sward plow only three or four inches deep, unless the land be stiff, then plow deeper. If the land be foul, plow deep enough to cover the growth turned under. Harrow every morning all the land plowed the day before, harrowing the same way it was plowed. After this, keep the land clean of any vegetation by harrowing and cross-harrowing—Thomas' Smoothing Harrow the best for this purpose—until it is time to

sow; thus the land will be in nice order, and furnish a clean, soft bed for the seed, without the cross plowing usually done, which we disapprove of, believing that the turf turned under should not be disturbed, and that the land, by frequent harrowing, will be put in better order than by cross-plowing and turning up the half-rotted turf; while, if the land had a heavy crop of green vegetation on it, the harrowing, by keeping it close covered, would cause it to more rapidly decompose and become food for the young plants, and be so compacted that it would be less friable, and the wheat less liable to be thrown out by the frosts of winter.

TIME OF SOWING.

It seems to be generally thought by the most successful wheat growers, that the best time to sow is between the 25th of September and the 10th of October. Light lands may be sown later.

SOWING WHEAT.

Wheat should be drilled in at the rate of 5 pecks to 6 pecks per acre, about 3 inches deep. No matter how rich the soil may be in vegetable mould, we would advise the application of 100 to 300 lbs., according to the state of fertility of the land, some fertilizer containing potash, soda, lime, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid. Wheat requires much silica and nitrogen; which last, Dana says, "measures the value of manures." There must be present in the soil sufficient *mineral* as well as vegetable manure, and also, there should be a due proportion of animal manure, to produce a large yield of this grain. These fertilizers may be drilled with the wheat and grass seeds, or they may be sown broadcast at the last harrowing, before the wheat is sown, but we prefer to let them be applied with the wheat. The young plants get a quicker benefit from them, the fertilizers being concentrated about the young roots, the plants are stimulated into an early growth.

After seeding, we would advise 1 bushel of plaster to two of salt, well intermixed, or much more salt, say 6 bushels, if the farmer could afford it, per acre, to be sown broadcast.

There are many varieties of wheat of the different colored grains, some bearded and some smooth headed. No one kind seems to suit all sections of the country, and all have been famous at times, but the *Fultz* seems just now to be the popular wheat, and no doubt is a superior sort if it can be got pure, but there lies the difficulty. This variety is amber colored. Col. Edward Wilkins raised of this wheat this year, 33½ bushels per acre without fertilizers.

H. W. Archer, Esq., has succeeded with the Georgia White, from Kentucky, and Dr. Richardson raised 35 bushels per acre of *Clawson*, from

Geneva, N. Y. There is also said to be a fine yielding wheat in Harford county, introduced by Col. Webster, called the Wells. For particulars, see August No. *Maryland Farmer*.

Mackie Brothers, Fair Hill, Cecil county, Md., cut seven-eighths of an acre of wheat, of the Seneca variety, which, when threshed, yielded *forty and a-half bushels*.

There is no doubt that every farmer should change his seed wheat at least every two years, that is he should get a new variety or some of the same kind from another locality. It is a good plan for two or more neighbors to purchase each a few bushels of different sorts that are reported to have yielded well, and sow enough of each variety to furnish themselves, at least, with seed for the ensuing year, providing it proved worthy.

GARDEN WORK.

GARDEN WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

There is not much work to be done in the garden during the month of September, beyond keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and giving good attention to the culture of the flowers and shrubs in the flower garden. The lawn and grass walks ought not to be mowed after the 20th of the month. It is best not to cut the grass too late in the season, except where it should make unusual growth, because of the richness of the soil and the favorableness of the weather.

Lima Beans and all other Beans.—Gather Lima beans, pole and dwarf or snap beans as soon as they are ripe, dry a few days, then shell them, and, if quite dry, put them in barrels or bags.

Radish.—Sow beds of the white turnip radish and the Spanish, and a supply of pink or white Chinese, which will give a supply for winter, being treated just as you treat the white turnip, both in culture and preservation during winter.

Celery.—Begin to earth up celery for blanching.

Endives.—Set out plants early this month.

Turnips.—Thin out and keep clean of grass the growing turnips. It is not yet too late to sow turnips on rich, well prepared land.

Herbs.—All pot and medicinal herbs may be planted in moist weather.

Small Salading.—All kinds of small salading may be sown early this month.

Lettuce.—Set out plants, and sow seeds in frames for winter and spring use.

Siberian Kale.—Prepare a bed, with southern exposure if possible. Make it rich, rake well, sow

the seed about as thick as you would turnips broadcast. Rake the seed lightly in, roll or pat with the hoe or spade, and then strew over it ashes 4 parts plaster 2 and salt 1 part. It will require no more attention. Light dry soil suits this excellent vegetable best. It is much admired as early greens, and comes in from jowl time, February, and lasts until late spring.

Spinach.—Thin and work the growing spinach. Be sure to sow seeds of this superior vegetable on a bed as prepared for kale, and sow in drills ten inches apart, one inch deep; cover the seed with back of the rake, and pat down the ground over them. When the leaves get one or two inches broad, thin and weed, stirring the ground well.

Cauliflower and Broccoli.—Keep these clear of weeds, the ground light, and in dry weather give them a liberal watering every third evening at sunset; not a sprinkling, but a real good supply that will reach the roots. Sow seeds of these splendid members of the brassica tribe about the 5th to 10th of the month, and they will in six weeks be ready to transplant in cold frames, 4 or 6 inches apart, for setting out early next spring.

Cabbage.—Make a bed rich and put it in fine tilth, and sow early York, large York, large sugar loaf, and Winningstadt cabbage. Sow in drills 4 inches apart, or broadcast, divide the bed in squares and mark with sticks labelled, so as to keep each kind separate, and you will have a regular succession next spring and early summer; they will head in the order named. If the fly attacks them dust well with soot 9 parts, and 1 part sulphur, when the dew is on; ashes, plaster, &c., are also used for dusting. If the weather be dry, water with a fine nozzle watering pot until there is rain.

Weeds.—Kill, and war upon all weeds.

POTATO CULTURE.

As the white potato, (*Solanum Tuberosum*), a native of South America, is now grown in every State and Territory of our country, and largely elsewhere, all reliable information pertaining to its production will interest our widely scattered readers. Although modes of preparing the seed, of planting, cultivating and preserving the crop, have been the subject of experiment and essay for many years and in various countries where the potato is grown, yet each country and every locality has a different and a favorite system.

It is strange that the production of this great staple has not ere this been reduced to a science, and that a system, known to be the most reliable and profitable under the influence of each peculi-

arity of climate and soil, has not been established ; but it evidently has not ; for leading and intelligent producers of each respective district have their favorite system, and they differ widely.

One producer tells us that he prefers uncut, large seed, planted one in a hill, and the hills three feet apart each way. Another insists that his experience teaches that cutting large potatoes in half, and planting a half potato every foot in the bottom of a four inch furrow, covering the seed with 12 to 15 two-horse loads of stable manure per acre, and covering both by inverting the next furrow on the manure and seed, and thus planting in every third furrow, is the way to produce the largest crop of potatoes, of good size and quality.

We have known a crop of 180 to 300 bushels per acre, of fine average size and quality, to be produced by the last method described ; but there was applied to the crop an average of 20 two-horse loads of good stable manure to the acre, and the land was in a fair clover sward, of two years standing, and the soil was a light sandy loam. A heavy clay soil, in blue grass sward, would not be capable of producing such crops, with this system of cropping. It would be more judicious in case potatoes are to be grown on such land, in such a sward, to turn under the sward during the early part of the preceding winter, and to cross-plow and thoroughly pulverize the soil previous to planting.

If the sward is dead, and sufficiently decomposed to work well, the seed may be planted and covered with the plow in every third furrow, in the mode described, and if not covered more than 3 to 4 inches in depth, we may reasonably expect a crop, unless drought, insects, or other casualty prevents.

We have applied gypsum, salt and wood ashes, on potatoes, in a great variety of soil, and always with profit—200 lbs. each per acre of the gypsum and the salt, applied just as the plants began to show, spreading the application over an area equal to that the tubers are presumed to occupy when they grow. Five to eight bushels of unleached ashes per acre, will ordinarily be sufficient to make, with twenty two-horse loads of manure, a full crop. The three substances named may be most economically applied by incorporating them, and applying all as a top-dressing.

We will give below a tabular statement of the result attained by J. V. H. Scovill, Esq., of Central New York as reported by him to the Central New York Farmers Club in May, 1874, the experiments having been made the previous year.

The variety of potato used by Mr. Scovill was what he calls the Oneida Peach Blow, a seedling of the Garnet Chili variety :

SEASON OF 1873.

	Seed used Bush. of 60 pounds.	Product.		Total yield.
		Large.	Small.	
No. 1, One eye to a piece and one piece in a hill.....	2½	136½	only 3 or 4 pot's	136½
No. 2, One eye to a piece and two pieces in a hill.....	6	189	7	196
No. 3, Two eyes to a piece and one piece in a hill.....	6	191½	10	201½
No. 4, Two eyes to a piece and two pieces in a hill.....	12½	257	16	273
No. 5, Three eyes to a piece and one piece in a hill.....	8 1-5	214	7	221
No. 6, Three eyes to a piece and two pieces in a hill.....	15 5-6	250 2-3	14	273 2-3
No. 7, Four eyes to a piece and one piece in a hill.....	11 4-5	232½	14 2-3	247
No. 8, Four eyes to a piece and two pieces in a hill.....	21 1-6	295	17½	312½
No. 9, Five eyes to a piece and one piece in a hill.....	14	258½	16½	275
No. 10, One large potato.....	43½	305½	43	349
No. 11, One large potato cut in two, one piece in a hill.....	21 1-6	263	20	283
No. 12, One medium potato.....	25½	289	18 4-5	317
No. 13, One medium potato divided, two pieces in a hill.....	27	300	27	327
No. 14, One medium potato, four pieces in a hill.....	28 1-5	269	33	302
No. 15, One medium potato cut in two, one piece in a hill.....	15½	262	12	274
No. 16, Seed end.....	10½	259½	10	269½
No. 17, Stem end.....	21 1-6	289	20	299
No. 18, One small potato.....	11 5-6	205½	23	218½
No. 19, One small potato divided, two pieces in a hill.....	11 5-6	272½	16½	289
No. 20, One small potato divided, one piece in a hill.....	6½	230 1-5	8 1-5	238 2-5
No. 21, One medium potato cut to single eyes.....	30½	262	70½	332½
No. 22, One good sized potato, eyes dug out (80 hills missing).....	33	134	16½	150½
No. 23, One good sized potato, eyes dug out, Garnet Chili, (22 hills missing).....	35½	155½	10½	166
No. 24, 58 hills planted with the parings of single potato.....		195	37½	232½
No. 25, 38 hills, Garnet Chili, planted with the parings of single potato. These hills were, throughout the season, later and less vigorous in their growth.....		171½	40	211½
No. 26, 74 hills were planted out of the 76 potatoes, thickly pared as noted above, and of these, ten hills grew, but were later in coming up, and the crop was 19 potatoes, weighing 11 pounds.....				

Except as noted above, one row of each kind was planted, containing seventy-five hills, and the result figured out as if by the acre.

The cuttings of the first nine rows were rolled in plaster, and in the remaining rows, with the exception of No. 10, about a tablespoonful of plaster was thrown upon the potato in the hill previous to covering. The culture was ordinary field culture.

At harvest time, "No. 1," planted with one eye to a piece, several hills had only one good-sized potato, several with only two, and very few with three in a hill, and in this row there were only three or four small potatoes. The difference in yield, as presented in Nos. 1 and 2, between one and two single eyes in a hill, is sixty bushels,

The same comparison between Nos. 3 and 4, having two eyes to a piece, and one or two pieces in a hill, shows a difference in favor of the latter of $71\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. As between Nos. 5 and 6, having three eyes to a piece, and one and two pieces in a hill, the difference in favor of the stronger seeding is $53\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. The same difference is as strongly marked in Nos. 7 and 8, with four eyes to a piece, in favor of No. 8 by $65\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; while between this and No. 9, with only one piece in a hill, is a falling off of $37\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Concerning No. 9, I would here remark that care was taken that no piece should be planted having more than five eyes, and from my memorandum at the time of planting I find this note: "Requiring much care in cutting, and but few of the seed ends left in."

The largest yield was that of No. 10, and, if I remember rightly, no plaster was put in these hills; yield 349 bushels, requiring $43\frac{1}{2}$ bushels as amount of seed used, and presenting a strong contrast between Nos. 10 and 11, of potatoes equal in size, except that the latter were cut in two lengthwise and yielded 66 bushels less per acre. Again, a difference in simply cutting seed is shown between Nos. 12 and 13, in an increased yield of 20 bushels in No. 13, with only an increase of $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of seed, while too much cutting, as in No. 14, shows a diminished yield as compared with No. 13. The second largest yield, No. 21, one medium potato cut to single eyes, shows an undue proportion of small potatoes, $70\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

This was doubtless owing to the fact that each eye grew independently, and in many of the hills there were eighteen or twenty different stalks. Again, the difference in favor of stronger seedling is plainly marked in Nos. 19 and 20, with small, undeveloped tubers cut in two and planted one and two pieces in a hill, in favor of the latter by 50 1-5 bushels. Is the seed end better than the stem end for planting? If a potato is planted whole, the eyes on the seed end are those mainly which send forth shoots, the large proportion remaining dormant; but cut the potato, and those eyes in the uncut tuber, which do not germinate, send forth shoots, and are equally healthy and prolific. In a comparison of Nos. 16 and 17, which were the same potatoes, except that the seed and stem ends were planted in rows by themselves, the latter showing nearly double the weight of seed and affording an increased yield of $39\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Concerning Nos. 21 and 22, of the seventy-five hills of each row planted, a large proportion of missing hills is shown. The method adopted with each potato was to scoop out with a sharp pointed knife every eye or indication of an eye which could be seen without the aid of a magnifying glass. As a general rule these potatoes came up slowly, some not making their appearance till the latter part of July, and considering the advantages under which they grew and the number of missing hills, the average yield is quite large. I do not pretend to affirm that this system of treatment is favorable to a prolific yield, but one of these hills contained 83 potatoes, large and small, and the largest one would weigh nearly 14 pounds.

SHEEP VS. COWS.—A Maine farmer says his experience has convinced him that 10 good Merino sheep can be kept on the same feed that would keep one cow—and are more profitable,

COUNTRY ROADS.

The intolerable, and, in many places, impassable condition of country roads, at this season of the year particularly, as much deserves our attention as any public interest.

Volume upon volume has been written on this subject, and by writers who thoroughly understood it; but, if these valuable guides in this very essential art, have been read by those having charge of the common roads of the country, the instruction has not been heeded by but few. We cannot call the attention of those directly interested to any printed matter containing more valuable information on this subject, than to an essay contained in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868, page 360. It contains an illustrated description of the best "rut scraper" and land grading machine that we have ever seen; it is certainly very far superior to one recently described in our prized contemporary, the *Country Gentleman*. If this simple, inexpensive machine, costing but some \$20, was passed over the earth roads after each heavy rain, which will not cost more than fifty cents per mile for the season; common earth roads might be put, and kept, in much better condition than they are ordinarily at more than ten times the cost.

Every road district should have built for its use one of these road workers; they are wonderful labor saving machines, and nothing that we have seen compares with it for producing a fine smooth road surface. In skilled hands it may be made to fill all ruts, remove all minor elevations, crown up the bed of the road so that it will shed rain and leave a smooth even surface suitable for a race track—by the by, nothing is equal to it for grading a track. There are hundreds of them in use in N. Y. and N. E., and we should have them in the South, and without delay.

We participated in an effort made by some of the leading spirits of Prince George's Co., Md., a few years since, to inaugurate an improvement in our laws and customs pertaining to making and maintaining the roads.

The recommendations made by the author in the report of 1868 were then fully presented at our meetings and generally concurred in, as also was the rut scraper and grading machine, to which we have alluded, highly approved.

If the country roads of a district are so formed and maintained that they are passable for heavy loaded vehicles at all times, the residents of that locality have a great advantage over those living where no teaming can be done, only in the dry season, when a variety of work on the farms and plan-

tations is pressing and demanding all the team force at home.

Nothing so thoroughly discourages Northern men accustomed to good roads, when they come South to view our farms, as our horrid ones.

We are confident that one-half the area would sell for more money than the whole, if the value of one-half was expended in the construction of good roads and bridges.

We look with hope for the congregated intelligence of the yeomanry of the country, under the systematic organization of the Grangers, to produce, at an early day, a reformation in road making that alone would have doubled the value of the land in many districts.

For the Maryland Farmer.

A VISIT TO CHARLES B. MOORE'S.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

Last June we had the opportunity to make another trip amongst the breeders, and, as in former visits, we gleaned many items of interest and value. This time we visited the breeding establishment of Mr. Charles B. Moore, near Christiana, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, having heard so much of his fine stock and the advanced methods of feeding and management, which he so strongly advocates and untiringly practices. Although a comparatively young man in years, he proves, by his enterprise and success in breeding high-class thoroughbred stock, and by adopting the most approved methods in all departments, that an old head is sometimes found on young shoulders. In his discussions, he is firm in his convictions without being dogmatic, and is ever ready and willing to show his stock and make all desired explanations or give information. His geniality, too, cannot fail to make him many friends. Although our visit was a hurried one, we took the time to run over his things, rather more hurriedly, though, than we cared to do, but promised ourselves more leisure at some near future time, when we hope to give the results of experiments which Mr. Moore has instituted, as they cannot help but be both interesting and very valuable.

We did not arrive at Mr. Moore's until about noon. After rest and refreshments we sallied out to take a peep at the stock and fixtures. We first headed for his milk house, which is a model of cleanliness. We first stepped into the churning and wash room, where a neat little upright engine is placed. The water is pumped with this, the churning done, water heated, and a number of necessary things done. As we neglected to find

out what make it was, we cannot say positively, but think it is a Baxter engine. It is scarcely any more trouble than an ordinary stove, it being a self-feeder. In the milk room were three 40-cow Jewett milk pans, with the hot and cold water pipes. Mr. Moore likes the Jewett pan, as it is less work, takes up less room and is, consequently, less expensive. Some dairymen object to it on account of experiencing a difficulty to maintain a uniform temperature of the milk, as wide a margin as from ten to fifteen degrees being noticeable between the top and bottom of the pans. Another objection urged is that the depth of the milk cannot be well regulated or equalized, as a dairy of forty cows, most of them being old in milking, will not supply as much milk as forty cows in the flush of their yield. However, be that as it may, the quality of his butter is most excellent. He sets his milk about five inches in depth.

After leaving the milk house, which is a neat affair, built of stone and well cemented, built against the side of a good hill, or rather *in* a good hill, to secure more uniformity of temperature, we went to the stables to see the cattle, our curiosity being raised to see the Jersey bull "Commodore Roxbury," H. R., 1586, as we had heard Mr. T. M. Harvey, of West Grove, Pa., than whom there is no better judge of good dairy stock, speak so highly of him. Unlike many Jersey bulls we have seen, he was comparatively quiet and docile, his owner leading him about easily by his ring. He has one of the richest, mellowest hides that I would wish to see, and has a very fine milk mirror or escutcheon. Owing to being stabled continually, his feet have grown rather more than is consistent with beauty, but this is so easily remedied that it does not amount to a defect. This bull took eleven first prizes in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia at the fall fairs last year, as did quite a lot more of his stock. We also saw the cow "Fawn," H. R., 850. She is a representative animal, and was a heavy prize taker at last fall's fairs. We saw several more fine Jerseys and Guernseys, also some neat half-bloods, whose excellent dairy qualities made them valuable to their owner. Here we saw the "Gifford Swinging Stanchion" in full blast with a dairy herd of over thirty cows. They seemed contented and did not seem to mind this rather unnatural mode of *haltering*. It *seemed* cruel to us, but not a single one of the animals evinced any uneasiness or showed signs of pain. Mr. Moore likes them.

The water was all under cover, and the whole herd could be watered, winter or summer, without going out of the large circular (inside) barn in which they were. The animals are not pastured,

but Mr. Moore resorts to the soiling process, feeding five times each day. The grass is cut and carted into a large door, from here it is taken on a truck made for the purpose and from it distributed to the herd, a track running around the barn to facilitate this.

In the stables saw dust, leaves, &c., are used as absorbents, and the manure is all kept under the cover of the barn, in the large circular enclosure back of the cows; the cows when in their stalls standing with their heads outward. In feeding cut food, a Sinclair masticator is used for cutting, driven by a large stationery engine, which also does all the steaming, grinding, threshing, sawing, &c., done on the place. He told us that he used to pay as much for tolls to the miller as now pays for his coal, and he now saves time, besides doing many other things with it.

In soiling, he alternates, using clover and then rye, as he considers it preferable and better to do so than confining to one kind of food. On his farm he makes seventy bushels of corn to the acre, and, although his farm is but one hundred acres, he carries over thirty head of cattle on it and a large herd of Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs. Formerly from ten to fifteen head of cattle was the complement, but a liberal application of *brains*, aided by proper tillage and a different management has effected the very desirable change. He raises from two and a-half to three acres of roots yearly—beets, mangel, wurtzel, &c., for his stock, to be used as a winter food in connection with meal and other food. We next visited his piggery, which is one of the largest, if not the very largest, affair of its kind in the State. Here we saw a lot of very fine Berkshires and some equally as fine Yorkshires, many of them being imported. He has six imported Berkshire sows. "Lady Yorkshire" is a splendid dish-faced Yorkshire, and a heavy prize winner wherever exhibited. She took prizes in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and other States. The imported sow (Berkshire) "Swanwick's Pride," took the first premium in England and ten first premiums here.

Mr. Moore is a strong advocate of steaming food for stock, and not only *advocates* it but he *practices* it. As it may be of benefit to our readers, we are about getting a condensed report from him on "Steaming Food for Stock," and will, when received, lay it before the readers of this paper for their perusal and consideration.

Mr. Moore also breeds the Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, and shows with *all* his stock that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind,

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

This farm is part of Washington's old Mt. Vernon estate, and adjoins it, about one mile from the old mansion.

It is now owned by Dr. E. P. Howland, of Washington, D. C. He is making considerable experiments and efforts in fruit raising—testing the different sorts and various modes of culture; he has some thousands of peach trees, different varieties; about as many apricot trees, and hundreds of pear and apple trees, with various sorts of berries.

He is testing the results of clean culture; of clover, and of heavy grass sod land. Thus far, both clean culture and clover give him healthy, thrifty trees; but time enough has not yet passed to clearly prove which is best. We noticed one thing, however, which was very clear, proving that a young peach orchard will not flourish with no cultivation. In setting out his peach orchard, which is now bearing handsomely, Dr. Howland left one outside row of young trees, to grow by the side of the field, which has received no culture, but the ground is covered with grass, weeds and brush; and these trees have not grown more than a yard high, and to about the size of a walking stick; while the others, same sort, planted same time, but received good cultivation, are now good sized trees, bearing fine crops of peaches. Cultivation did it.

He is saving or utilizing such of his peaches as are beginning, or likely, to rot, and are too soft to market, by making them up into a rich peach-jam, without peeling, which is the better way. He cuts them in halves, taking out the stones, then puts them into tin cans about the size of a water pail, and with a proper quantity of sugar. This process makes a good, saleable sauce, and prevents entire loss of the fruit.

D. S. C.

COTTON MANUFACTURE SOUTH.—Recent statistics show that the Southern States have 187 mills, 10,447 looms, 497,627 spindles, and last year consumed 58,996,519 pounds, or about 147,491 bales of 400 pounds each. Georgia has 42 of the mills, running 2,934 looms and 130,330 spindles, and consumed 18,522,399 pounds, or 46,307 bales. The next State to Georgia in consumption is South Carolina, which consumes 7,134,558 pounds, and the next is Alabama, with 6,490,790; followed closely by Tennessee, with 6,276,153, and North Carolina, 6,032,673; Virginia, 5,434,025 pounds, and the rest are under 2,000,000, except Missouri, which takes 3,481,373.

TOADS.—English gardeners now gladly pay four shillings each for toads. They find them the best and cheapest destroyers of insects which infest their plants.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

BY JAS. ALFRED PEARCE, JUNE 15, '75.

[Concluded from August No.]

The merchant who corners whiskey, flour, tobacco or any other article of trade, and by the exertion of consummate skill, courage and foresight, secures control of the entire market, in order to dictate prices, must march to his own success over the wreck of fortunes, and the fragments of competence, which weaker or less reckless men have gathered as the result of years of patient labor.

The lawyer must spend his life in great part in the atmosphere of strife and contention, among his neighbors, and too often finds his only prospect for even moderate compensation, is in unworthy and unprofessional stimulation of litigation. Even the physician, whose humanity and generosity are so freely drawn upon, must reap his fortune, if wealth is his, or earn his daily bread by attendance, often futile, upon the miseries of mankind. But the farmer is happily exempt from all these evils. He brings sorrow and trouble to no man. No widow or orphan can lay their ruin at his door. He is not compelled to witness the sufferings of poor human nature, or to participate in the bickerings of his neighbors; and whatever wealth he may have gathered round him does not sting his conscience when he comes to die.

But perhaps the most solid advantage enjoyed by farmers, as a class—in that while their vocation is, not now—and probably never can be, except in rare instances, a source of great wealth—it is and always will be the source of substantial comfort. "Give me neither wealth nor poverty," is the expression of a sentiment inspired by true wisdom and approved by all candid and impartial experience.

Great wealth carries with it a heavy responsibility, and its temptations are such as few can resist. I do not allude merely to the religious responsibilities imposed by wealth, or to the barrier against future happiness, which the Bible tells us riches so often build. These are grave considerations for those who would make haste to be rich, and may justly be enforced by those to whom you look for spiritual instruction; but I speak of the effect of riches in other aspects. The effect of wealth is to promote pride, to stimulate the love of empty display, to establish unmeaning and unjust social distinctions, and to teach reliance upon the power of money rather than upon virtue and human sympathy. And if this is true of individuals it is equally true of communities. It is part of the history of the world that, in proportion as national wealth and luxury increases, there is a corresponding lowering of the standard of national virtue and honor. Public men lower to the level of public opinion, and the private citizen relaxes the just severity of judgment, until at last,

"At gold's superior charms all freedom flies;

The needy sell it, and the rich man buys."

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Poverty, on the other hand, is attended by so many evils, and is so repugnant to man's nature, that I need not dwell upon its features. Even when

the hopeless struggle with cold, hunger and desolation does not drive men into crime, it leaves them mere automatons, without hope or aim beyond present absolute necessities. Poverty depresses worth, crushes genius, stifles even conscience itself, and makes its victim a harmless idiot or a human fiend. But between poverty and wealth lies the golden mean of competency and contentment, and this the farmer has always within his reach. His farm gives shelter, food and clothing, and his surplus products give him all necessary accessories of civilization. His children have health and strength, and learn to labor in his aid. His neighbors' circumstances are such as his own, and no disparity of means or position excites envy in his mind. He has present comfort and the opportunity of adding to his means by diligent attention to his business. The natural and proper desire to better his condition will furnish a stimulus to his efforts; and so in quiet usefulness his life will pass, equally removed from the extremes of poverty and wealth, and demonstrating in its purity, simplicity and contentment, the advantages enjoyed by the great middle class of this country, the agriculturists. And now let me call your attention briefly to some of the advantages peculiar to, or enjoyed, in a special degree, by the farmers of our own State and County. I have travelled through a number of States in the Union in the last fifteen years, and have always sought to learn, as far as possible, by observation and inquiry, the agricultural features and advantages of the country through which I passed.

The boundless prairies of the West are covered with cereals which, without a word from the inhabitants, attest the wonderful fertility of the soil, and impress the traveller most favorably to the country. The rich sugar and cotton plantations of the South, though they are doubtless inferior to what they were before the devastations of war had blighted that favored land, still gives evidence of surprising wealth to be drawn from the earth, and the traces of beauty and culture have not all been effaced by the iron heel of the soldier. Pennsylvania and New York are full of men of energy and thrift, who have so developed the natural resources of those States, that they are the admiration of all who visit them, and the dense population of New England, with skill and industry beyond comparison, have converted its cold and barren hill sides into fruitful and blooming gardens. But from each and all of these scenes I return to my own State and County with perfect satisfaction and assurance that, taken all in all, it is the farmer's Paradise. The soil combines great natural fertility, with capacity for rapid and permanent improvement, and its cultivation is performed with far less labor, both of man and beast, than most productive soils require. There is no country which I have seen or been pointed to, better adapted to the growth of the great staples—wheat and corn; and no climate which favors more their production. Other States and localities take precedence in the wheat crop, and others again in corn—but I believe there is none better, if as well suited, to the two crops. Our winters are not marked by the same length and rigor, as in more Northern latitudes, nor our summers with the fierce protracted heat which prevails in the South. We rarely suffer from the extremes of wet and drought, and we have thus far wonderfully escaped the rav-

ages of insects which prey upon the crops of our neighbors of the West, and the scourges which are so disastrous elsewhere to horses and cattle. If we except our old enemy, the Hessian Fly, and the new invader, the Colorado Potato Bug, we have little to fear from enemies of this sort. The experience of the past twenty years shows that this peninsula can almost compete with the world in fruit culture; and though the peach has monopolized the attention of fruit growers generally, there are some of our farmers who can tell you of profits they have made upon pears, grapes, raspberries and other small fruits, which would tax the credulity of those who have never grown them.

Stock raising has been very little practiced among us, and too little attention is bestowed upon that which we employ in labor and general farm purposes; but I see no reason why we cannot practice it at least with moderate success. Our country is well-watered with small creeks and fresh water streams, though the latter are diminishing in number and volume as the forests disappear. Our lands grow timothy, herd grass, orchard grass, red and white clover in profusion, and some of you who have noted its effect upon wheat, know how sturdily the blue grass maintains its hold when once it is set in our land. Sheep thrive here to perfection, and upon our heavier lands may always be raised with profit and improvement to the soil.

There are stock farms, I am informed, in Carroll County, in this State, which, a few years ago, were barren commons, are now productive estates, and bringing large rentals to their owner, in the beef and mutton sold from them, the proceeds of the dairy and of the annual sales of live stock.

I have lately learned that negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of a fine farm on our Bay shore, to be devoted mainly, if not wholly, to the raising of blooded cattle, and I hail this experiment with pleasure and good hope, that it will be at least sufficiently successful to reward the owner's efforts, and to induce others to follow his example.

An advantage enjoyed, in a peculiar degree, by the farmers of this portion of the Atlantic coast, and especially of this peninsula, is found in their proximity to the three great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all great centres of population and wealth, affording domestic markets for every variety of your products, and points of export for your surplus. The City of Baltimore is an unequalled grain market, and compares favorably with New York as a fruit market. Washington City indeed should be included in this consideration, as she bids fair to grow with marvellous rapidity, and to be the winter residence of many of the wealthy and influential men of the country. With all these cities you have the choice of transportation by water or by rail, both being short, rapid and comparatively cheap, while the splendid watered highways, formed by the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, penetrate the State in every direction, affording transportation which for convenience and cheapness cannot be surpassed in the world. Contrast your situation in this respect with that of your brethren of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, or even Ohio, all of whom must pay heavy charges for carrying their products to the seaboard. Railroads cannot be built over the mountains for hundreds of miles, without the absorption of enormous

capital; nor can they be operated without large annual expenditures, and when due allowance has been made for the cupidity of corporations, and their freight charges are reduced to the minimum which will enable them to supply the facilities the public demand, there will still be found a margin in favor of our transportation charges, which represents a large percentage of our farmer's gains.

The Public School system of this State, as now administered, I believe to be one of the greatest attractions it possesses, either for old residents, or for new comers. They are numerous enough to be within easy reach of every child of ordinary health and vigor. They are, most of them, under the care of competent and zealous teachers, subject to the supervision of educated and experienced examiners, who stimulate scholars and teachers alike to proficiency. In these schools your children may receive at least the rudiments of a thorough education, and no farmer should refuse to his child the facilities they afford. These schools are maintained at a heavy cost to the taxpayers, largely at the cost of the farmers, and that this taxation should be justified, the schools should be regularly and generally attended by the children, and the working of the system narrowly and intelligently watched by the people who maintain it. If it develops the minds of the people, inculcates principles of morality and virtue, and diffuses sound and useful learning, the money it costs is well spent; and to insure this result, the parents and the taxpayers must interest themselves in its management.

To the farmers of Kent and adjoining counties, who seek a higher education for their sons, Washington College offers rates of tuition which are surprisingly low, and a Faculty of distinguished ability and of large experience and success in their vocation; and I feel justified, as one of the Board of Trustees of this College, in taking this opportunity to express my conviction that very few institutions can offer superior advantages, and to express my regret that the substantial men in our midst have not evinced a higher appreciation of these advantages.

The last advantage to which I shall allude is the central location of the State in the Union, and the homogeneous character of its people. Midway between the North and South, we rarely hold extreme opinions in religion, politics or society. Almost all religious denominations are found here, moving quietly in their own way, but without conflict or bitterness. Political lines are generally drawn upon National issues, or upon some principle of State policy, and not upon the vagaries of moralists or optionists, and society here is never disturbed by Spiritualism, Beecherism, Woodhullism or the other isms which are so prevalent in other portions of the land.

Our people are mainly of Anglo-Saxon lineage, and of Maryland ancestry, whose tastes and prejudices run in the same direction, between whom there is no natural antipathy, no hereditary feuds, and no disturbing causes; who are by inheritance and natural affection devoted to the welfare of the State, and who will welcome cordially and heartily all who come to her borders for the purpose of promoting her interests and sharing her fortunes.

I have thus hastily sketched some of the advantages of the life of a farmer in our midst, and it may be pertinent to ask, in view of the large pre-

tensions set up, how it is that so many of our farmers are found to be more or less embarrassed. This question opens a chapter of the highest practical importance, but one which I have neither time nor ability to pursue at length. I may say, however, that I find, in addition to the general spirit of extravagance which grew up out of war prices and depreciated currency, two causes which have largely contributed to the unfortunate position of most of our farmers.

The first is the mania for the purchase of *more* land, and the second is the freedom, not to say recklessness, with which they have assumed the obligations of a surety. My professional experience in the past ten years, leads me to believe that the great majority of debts for which the agriculturists of Kent County are bound, arises from one of these two causes.

Our people need to practice self restraint in these matters. It is no doubt, pleasant to add field to field, but is dangerous pastime, unless the purchaser has a reserve fund upon which he can draw in any emergency; and it is more than folly if the purchase can only be made by risking what is already secure.

It is pleasant and neighborly to lend your name to a friend in his ventures, and there are circumstances under which a prudent man may not refuse it, but indiscriminate endorsement has no justification whatever. It can hardly be too sparingly sought or conceded by farmers who should remember that "borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry, and loan oft loses both itself and friend."

To the members of this Club and to all who are interested in the pursuits of agriculture, I beg, in closing, to wish health, happiness and independence.

Clover Turned Under.

The *Rural Southland* says that a Mr. J. Gregory, a few years ago, moved from Tennessee and bought a plantation in Murray county, Georgia. The land at the time he purchased it, with a good season, would produce ten bushels of wheat per acre. In October, Mr. Gregory sowed broadcast fifteen acres of white Boughton wheat, one bushel to the acre, and in February following he sowed the same ground in red clover, sowing broadcast in two ways, one bushel to eight acres. He harvested ten bushels of wheat per acre, and cut a fine crop of hay the same season. The next year he mowed two crops of good clover hay, averaging two tons per acre. The third crop grew up from four to eight inches high, and in October he plowed the clover under, plowing deep and subsoiling; sowed one bushel of white Boughton wheat per acre. The result was an average of thirty and one-half bushels of choice wheat per acre. Thus, you will see, that the only manure used to improve the land and get thirty and one-half bushels of wheat, where he could only raise ten, was to plow under deep a good crop of clover, and subsoil.

WOODLAWN FARMERS' CLUB.

JULY SESSION.

The club held its regular July meeting on the 17th, at the residence of Mr. Pierson, the Secretary, in Fairfax Co., Va. C. Gillingham, President, in the Chair. Some thirty members, with their families, were present. This is a pleasant feature of the proceedings—that all members of the family attend.

SUMMER-FALLOWING.

This subject was discussed at some length. The President said that, in some cases, summer-fallowing has a two-fold effect, mechanical and chemical, but where there was a crop of ripened clover to turn under, there would be a combined benefit that would surely give a crop of wheat if other things were favorable.

Some members contended that the sun burned the upturned soil, driving off the valuable properties, doing more injury than good. Others believed there was no escape of plant food from exposure of the bare earth to the sun and rains, on the contrary, the mellowing influence of summer ploughing and harrowing enabled the soil to more readily absorb the valuable properties of the air, rains, &c., and if there were several plowings and harrowings through the season, the soil would be put in a much finer condition to grow a crop of wheat, than when a single ploughing and dragging is done as is generally the practice. One member was surprised to see so many "go back on the sunshine," when without it, it is very evident there would be but little vegetation.

One maintained that the true mode is to plow late in the fall, and let the frosts of winter pulverize and modify the soil.

POTATO BUGS.

These destroyers were discussed, or rather the modes of preventing their operations. Several members gave their mode of using Paris Green. Some mixed it with unslacked lime which had the same effect to drive the bugs off if they would not eat; others used plaster, which had the same effect, while others recommended rye flour as the best to mix the Green with; it would not drift about as much as lime or plaster, would stick to the vines, and the bugs would eat it better, making it more effective. Dissolving the Green in water and applying it to the vines with a sprinkler, has proved a good way in many cases.

CRITICAL COMMITTEE

Reported, which caused some discussion, eliciting diversity of opinions. D. S. C.

[The above report was intended for the August Number, but reached us too late for insertion.]

TO CLEAN CIDER BARRELS.—Pour in lime water, and then insert a trace chain through the bung hole, remembering to fasten a strong cord on the chain so as to pull it out again. Shake the barrel until all the mould inside is rubbed off. Rinse with water, and finally pour in a little whiskey.

HEDGES AS A FENCE.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to our article on "*Hedges*," on page 231 of the August Number of the current Volume of the *Farmer*, as it contains several practical items of instruction on the growth and care of hedges, that are reliable and useful.

It will be our purpose to record in the following, other, and equally valuable practical experience with this character of farm fence, some of which has been acquired since the article alluded to was published. We have recently enjoyed new experience in the use of hedge fencing, which we are sure will be valuable to some of our readers.

We refer to the use of hedges for fencing low, interval lands, which are liable to occasional overflow. The flood wood, among which whole trees, root and branch, are frequent, will lodge on and be interwoven by the water, almost inseparably among the branches of the hedge. If the hedge has been neglected and allowed to make several years growth without trimming, as we frequently find them, the more liable it is to gather largely of the floating debris, and to increase proportionately the expense attending its removal, which, in some instances, will, we conclude, never be attempted. In some cases that came under our observation, it will be more economical to avail of a dry time, and high, favorable wind, in winter, and consume altogether by fire. The roots will not be destroyed by fire, and when the heads of the plants are mainly removed, the balance may readily be in the use of a cross cut saw, with which two men will very rapidly cut near the ground; the denuded trunks of the hedge. When the head of the hedge, which has been found to be out of place, has been thus effectually removed, and it is desirable to destroy and remove it, it may probably be economically done by boring an augur hole in the centre of the stumps of the plants, and filling them with sulphuric acid.

We long since concluded that it is great folly for any one to attempt to grow hedge fences, even under proper and very favorable circumstances, unless they are willing to devote the necessary time and care to properly nurture and train them, that they may be kept to their proper bounds, and be made fully to answer the legitimate object, which we find very few do of all that we see.

It is often a matter of great surprise to us, in travelling in all parts of the country, to see how persistent farmers are generally in constructing, and indifferently maintaining fences of various kinds, which a little thought would clearly prove were utterly unnecessary.

For the Maryland Farmer.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.

POINT LOOKOUT, July 26, 1875.

Having been much gratified by a few days' visit among farms, in this section, I send some notes for your columns. The farms and lands, naturally, are of excellent quality, and the location healthful and handsome; but most of the farms, it is fair to say, are poorly cultivated. I visited the farms of Captain H. D. Smith, (one of your subscribers), of Langley's, Dr. Broome, Mr. Lokers, Col. Wood, Milburn Bros., and some others; they are all fine farms and well located, with salt water coves and oyster beds pushing up among them. Fruit and other crops here are promising.

"Woodlawn," Captain Smith's splendid farm, occupied and cultivated by Peter W. Smith, is the most thoroughly tilled, and shows richest crops of any in the county. He has forty acres in "prolific" white corn, that will give from seventy to ninety bushels the acre—all much higher than I could reach—stalks having generally three ears and some of them five ears. Deep plowing, fine dragging and plenty of shell lime, did it. He is a New York farmer.

D. S. C.

[The above was received too late for the August Number.]

Comparative Areas.

Greece is about the size of Vermont. Palestine is one-fourth the size of New York. Hindoostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine. The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States. The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario. The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior. The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore. The Caspian Sea would stretch from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester. Great Britain is two-thirds the size of Japan, one-twelfth the size of Hindoostan, one-twentieth of China, and one-twenty-fifth of the United States. The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times the size of Lake Superior, and about as large as the Sea of Kamtschatka, Bay of Bengal, China Sea, Okhotsk, or Japan Sea; Lake Ontario would go in either of them more than fifty times. The following named bodies of water are nearly equal in size: German Ocean, Black Sea, Yellow Sea; Hudson Bay is rather larger; the Baltic, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, and Aegean Sea half as large and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

Results of Manures on Grasses.

The following results of experiments with different manures as top-dressings for grasses—made at the Michigan State Agricultural College—we clip from the *Michigan Farmer*:

The results of a single top-dressing on eight plots of nearly half an acre each of sandy warm soil, exhibited the following facts at the end of three years: the top-dressing was applied in 1864, and the grass was cut twice each season in 1864 and 1866. The produce of each cutting and of each lot was weighed separately and a perfect record kept. The results of the four seasons were as follows:—On the plot to which no manure or fertilizer was applied, the total weight of hay yielded per acre was 8,750 pounds. Where two bushels of plaster per acre was applied, the yield per acre was 13,226 pounds, a gain of 4,484 pounds. Where five bushels of wood ashes were applied, the yield per acre was 12,907 pounds, a gain of 4,165 pounds. Where three bushels of salt was sown per acre, the yield was 13,969 pounds, a gain per acre of 5,227 pounds. Where 20 loads of muck per acre was laid on, the yield per acre was 13,816 pounds; a gain of 5,074 pounds. Where twenty loads of horse manure was laid on, the yield was 14,686 pounds, a gain of 6,224 pounds. These are results which indicate that there are fertilizers which will produce as good results as plaster. For instance the plaster yielded a gain of 51 per cent., while the horse manure gave an increase of 71 per cent., or nearly a ton more grass per acre in the three years.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The recent returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage of tobacco is greater than that of last year, the increase being in the great tobacco producing States. Maryland has increased her area 4 per cent.; Virginia, 30; North Carolina, 33; South Carolina, 7; Florida, 23; Mississippi, 16; Arkansas, 10; Tennessee, 203; Kentucky, 223; Ohio, 25; Indiana, 49; Illinois, 56; Missouri, 60. New York, Pennsylvania and Texas report the same area as last year. New Hampshire has reduced her small average 30 per cent; Massachusetts, 25; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 50; Alabama, 10; Louisiana, 7; Wisconsin, 17; Kansas, 11. The condition of the crop is most satisfactory in the larger tobacco States, and is 2 per cent. above an average on the whole. Kentucky, which produces two-fifths of our whole crop, is 34 per cent. above the average. The other large producing States are either very near a full average or above. The remarkably depressed condition is noted only in the smaller producing States.

Agriculture an Ignis Fatuus.

The Cincinnati *Times* has "got" on agriculture—he speaks of it irreverently—he don't wonder at Cain killing his brother, and not surprised at Noah getting drunk—or any other man—who pursues agriculture as a profession. But hear him for his cause:

"The basest fraud of earth is agriculture. The deadliest ignis fatuus that ever glittered to beguile and dazzle to betray, is agriculture. I speak with feeling on the subject, for I have been glittered and beguiled, and dazzled and destroyed by this same arch deceiver.

No wonder Cain killed his brother. He was a tiller of the ground. The wonder is that he didn't kill his father, and then weep because he hadn't a grandfather to kill. No doubt his Early Rose potatoes, for which he paid Adam \$7 a barrel, had been cut down by bugs, from the headwaters of the Euphrates. His Pennsylvania wheat had been winter killed, and wasn't worth cutting. His Norway oats had gone to straw, and would not yield five pecks per acre, and his black Spanish water-melons had been stolen by boys, who had pulled up the vines, broken down his patent picket fence, and written scurrilous doggerel all over his back gate. No wonder he felt mad when he saw Abel whistling along with his fine French merinoes worth \$8 a head, and wool going up every day. No wonder he wanted to kill somebody, and thought he'd practice on Abel.

And Noah's getting drunk was not all surprising. He had become a husbandman. He had thrown away magnificent opportunities. He might have had a monopoly of any profession or business. Had he studied medicine there would not have been another doctor within a thousand miles to call him "Quack," and every family would have bought a bottle of Noah's Compound Extract of Gopher Wood and Anti-Deluge Syrup. As a politician, he might have carried his own ward solid, and controlled two-thirds of the delegates in every convention. As a lawyer, he would have been retained in every case tried at the Ararat Quarter Sessions, or the old Ark High Court of Admiralty. But he threw away all these advantages and took to agriculture. For a long time the ground was so wet that he could raise nothing but sweet flag and bulrushes, and these at last became a drug in the market. What wonder that when he did get a half-peck of grapes that were not stung to death by Japhet's honey-bees, he should have made wine and drowned his sorrows in a 'flowing bowl.'"

How to GET RID OF STUMPS.—Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, in a recent address, said to remove stumps from a field, all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet iron chimneys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to give the requisite draft at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys, of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense.

Agriculture and Spanish Civilization.

At one time in the world's history, Spain was the great power. Livius and Strabo relate of Spain's fertility and of her abundant harvests. Under the reign of Abd Errahman III., Mohammedan, Spain sustained a population of 30,000,000. Tarragona, the second city of the empire under the Romans, had 1,000,000 inhabitants; under Abd Errahman III. it contained 350,000; now it contains but 15,000. The fanatical Philip II., and his successor of the same name, struck the death blow to agriculture by enacting iniquitous laws. By these measures 800,000 Moors, men and women, old men and children, were compelled to leave the land of their birth, their blooming fields and the houses their own hands had built. The flourishing plains of the south soon became a desert, agriculture decayed, and then trade stagnated. As a result, prosperous villages were reduced to ruin, towns once animated by commerce became depopulated, poverty and sloth seized the once rich and happy country, the departed splendor of which is still attested by magnificent ruins. Thus does history show that where agriculture holds the first place in a people's affairs, their wealth and progress advance; that wherever agriculture is abandoned, there national decay begins. The same grand truth runs through all nations, that agriculture is the source of wealth, the fountain head of civilization. As ancient nations grew rich, and then permitted agriculture to decline, so they became demoralized, idle, vicious, and poor; relapsing into barbarism, or vanishing entirely from the face of the earth.—*Phrenological Journal*.

HOW TO ESTIMATE CROPS PER ACRE.—Frame together four light sticks, measuring exactly a foot square inside, and with this in hand, walk into the field and select a spot of fair average yield, and lower the frame square over as many heads as it will enclose, and shell out the heads thus inclosed carefully and weigh the grain. It is fair to presume that the proportion will be the 43,460th part of an acre's produce. To prove it, go through the field and make ten or twenty calculations and estimate by the mean of the whole number of results. It will certainly enable a farmer to make a closer calculation of what a field will produce than he can by guessing.

HARSH TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.—A writer, discussing the comparative economy of horses and mules, after saying, "the only superiority I see in the mule is that he will stand rough treatment better," adds what is very true, when he says: "But there is neither religion nor greenbacks in the harsh treatment of stock."

The Poultry House.

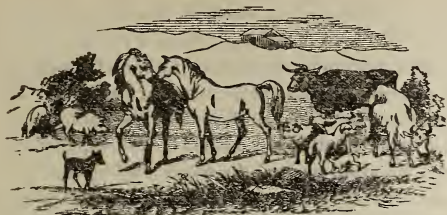
What will make the Hens Lay.

Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, add one large seed pepper, or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils, stir in coarse-ground Indian Meal, until you make a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or more. Feed hot. Horseradish chopped fine and stirred into the mush has been found to produce good results. Four weeks ago we commenced feeding our hens mush as prepared in the above directions, and for result we are getting from five to ten eggs per day; whereas, previous to feeding, we had not had eggs for a long time. We hear a great deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To all such we would warmly recommend cooked food, fed hot. Boiled apple skins, seasoned with red peppers, or boiled potatoes, seasoned with horseradish, are good for feed; much better than uncooked corn. Corn, when fed by itself, has a tendency to fatten hens, instead of producing the more profitable egg-laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred into their feed occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their systems. This is especially good for young chickens or turkeys. Out of a flock of ten chickens, hatched the last of November, we have lost but one. They have been fed cooked feed mostly and are growing finely.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Mention is made in *The Fancier's Gazette*, London, of numerous instances where the crops of poultry were opened and cleaned without injury to the birds. Once in Scotland one of several ducks swallowed a thimble dropped by a "kilt-builder," whereupon, not knowing which duck had it, he caught the one nearest at hand, cut and turned its crop out; it wasn't there, and he sewed it up; then he caught another, and secured his property, after which surgeon and subjects went about their business as though nothing unusual had happened.

CURE FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.—A lady reader, says the *Aegis and Intelligencer*, has handed us the following remedy for chicken cholera, which she has used with most gratifying success in every instance:

Dissolve one tablespoonful of copperas in three pints of warm water, and keep it on hand. When the food is prepared put some of the copperas water into it—just enough to color it a little. But if the fowls are very sick, some dry copperas may be given, by filling a piece of fat meat with it and forcing them to take it once a day.

Live Stock Register.**WORKING BARREN COWS.**

We see by the last issue of the *Live Stock Journal*, that Mr. Vanmeter, of Kentucky, has induced the "Third Dutchess of Thorndale," which Mr. Vanmeter purchased "for a song," as a barren animal, to breed, by working and otherwise depleting her. We have known several barren heifers to be made fruitful by confining them to large ranges of poor, mountain pastures. We have full faith in the plan adopted by Mr. Vanmeter, and its general adoption would have saved from the shambles a large number of the most valuable Short-horns. Barrenness in heifers is very frequently the result of forcing with fattening feed, and an insufficiency of exercise, and these causes have seriously impaired the milking qualities of many cows which have bred regularly.

The extent of loss arising from such indiscreet management of heifers, particularly of the naturally plethoric Short-horn breed, is very much greater than is generally supposed.

Many a valuable cow has been sacrificed by excessive feeding, in order to secure a prize at a cattle show. Breeders, will you not look to this more in future?

BE QUIET WITH STOCK.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer.

Too many farmers seem not to understand the great importance of being quiet and gentle with the animals in their use and charge.

Most teamsters yell at the tops of their voices when driving oxen and horses, and cut and slash fiercely with their whips, which is all wrong and hurtful to their teams, and cruel too.

Then, many persons speak loud and harshly to the cows when milking them, which frightens and makes them nervous, so that they can not "give down" their milk as freely, nor as much of it, as when spoken to gently and treated kindly; besides, when thus disturbed, their milk is feverish, and not of so good a quality as when they are quiet and tranquil.

And cows should never be chased and run through the fields or lanes, when going to and from milking, by dogs, or throwing stones, and loud yelling; it is all unfavorable to quantity and quality of milk; they are extremely nervous and very easily disturbed. When so excited or disturbed, their muscles and milk channels become contracted and rigid, so that they cannot make as much milk or give it down as freely. These facts are highly important, and should be carefully observed and practiced upon.

In breaking and training colts, steers and heifers, loud words and violent acts should be avoided; gentle words and patience should be used; then the young animals will learn quicker and be more manageable. Loud words and harshness frighten and confuse them, so that they cannot understand as well what you want of them, or to have them do. As soon as they do fully know what you mean and want they are willing to do it; but they cannot understand your words on the instant and at first, but need kind, patient repetition. Even children at school, human beings, do not, at first, know their letters and lessons, but need frequent repetition; and much more so do dumb animals need repetition and patient telling.

Young heifers generally become more gentle cows, and cows better and more quiet milkers, when broken, trained and milked by women, than by men, for the reason that women speak and act more gently with them. Many heifers, steers and colts are spoiled and learn bad tricks from bad and violent treatment. It is safe to say that all bad tricks and habits are learned from bad treatment in breaking.

It is well-known that the best, most successful horse trainers speak low and act gently with their animals while in the process of their training. All animals will very generally do your bidding readily as soon as they fairly understand your wish.

Often have I been pained, almost angered, to hear men yelling and brawling at their teams in the field—loud enough to split them almost—and cracking their whips.

There was no offence for which I so promptly and surely discharged laborers, as for yelling and brawling at the teams, and using other violence toward them—and to the cows.

Low speaking and gentle acts should be insisted on by all farmers, and practiced strictly and constantly by all teamsters and milkmen; then they will get more work and milk thereby, and have more pleasant teams and cows to use. D. S. C.

Ask your neighbors to subscribe to the *Maryland Farmer*.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

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Proprietor.

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Opposite Maltby House,
BALTIMORE.

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Correspondent and Agent.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

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To Postmasters and others.—A liberal discount will be allowed Postmasters and others who will interest themselves in receiving subscribers. Where five or more subscriptions are sent, they will be furnished at \$1 each, we paying the postage. Specimen copies will be sent free to all who desire to solicit subscriptions.

Specimen Copies.—Parties writing for specimen copies of the MARYLAND FARMER will please enclose a three cent stamp, as we are compelled to prepay postage in accordance with the new law. There are a large number sent out, which makes it a considerable item of expense.

Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold its Seventh Annual Exhibition this month, beginning September 14th, and continuing four days, at Pimlico grounds near Baltimore. The increased interest manifested by the farmers, and the earnest zeal of the officers of this Society, have, it is believed, secured the requisites for a complete success at the coming exhibition. A large display of fine stock and agricultural products, useful and fancy poultry, agricultural implements and machinery, besides an infinite variety of domestic and household manufactures, have been promised for exhibition. The floral hall will be a sight worth seeing. The many and attractive Trials of Speed will fill the grand stand with interested and delighted spectators.

Every farmer should make an effort to be present and participate, if not for premiums, in the pleasant re-union of their co-laborers in the effort to foster and advance agriculture.

Maryland Horticultural Society.

We invite attention to the important fact, that the Maryland Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting in the great hall of the armory of the 5th Regiment, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 22d, 23d and 24th, 1875.

We congratulate the Society upon the kindly courtesy and favor shown by this gallant regiment in giving the use of their splendid hall for this exhibition, where will be ample room for exhibitors to display their various offerings of plants, flowers, fruits, &c., and for the comfort of the thousands of ladies and gentlemen who are confidently expected to visit the fair during the three days, that they may materially aid, by their presence, this highly entertaining and useful enterprise.

The indications are now clear, that this will prove to be a splendid exhibition of flowers and fruits, vegetables and rare plants. The florists will vie with others in the District of Columbia and elsewhere out of the State, and amateurs in different parts of our State, will meet in generous rivalry with those who live in the city and its suburbs. It is expected that the fruit growers and market gardeners will be there in full force, to prove to the world that Maryland is the home of fruits, and market garden of the Union. Every lady and gentleman, who possibly can do so, ought to visit the exhibition, as it will be open during the day as well as at night, and those who live in the distant rural sections, can make it the occasion of a de-

lightful excursion to Baltimore, and return home, if need be, the same day. No one, we feel sure, will ever regret spending a few hours among the profusion of nature's gifts, which will be displayed on the occasion. Lists of premiums can be supplied by addressing this office.

The Maryland Agricultural College.

We are in receipt of the circular announcing course of studies, expenses, &c., recently issued by the President of the State Agricultural College, and are glad to learn, at the same time, that the opening announced for the 20th of September, is likely to be quite as successful as the friends of the College could hope. That the College itself will be ably and prudently managed by the new President and a thorough harmonious Faculty, we have no doubt; and we can safely commend it to such of our friends as want, at moderate cost, for their sons, sound, useful and thorough instruction in a well governed and disciplined school. Circulars can be had by addressing *Agricultural Station*, Prince George's Co., Md.

CHEESE FACTORY IN HARFORD COUNTY.—The farmers and dairymen in the vicinity of Churchville, are about to start a cheese factory. A joint company of sixty members has been organized, with Charles W. Mitchell, President; S. J. Raymond, Secretary, and James C. Malcom, Treasurer. An eligible location has been selected at the head of Church Creek, near Perymansville, and there a factory 44 by 66 feet in dimensions has been built. The cost of the building and apparatus has been between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

AN INCH OF RAIN.—Rain is caught and measured in such a way as to give what would have been the actual depth of water on the surface, if it had not soaked in or run off. An inch of rain is of more consequence than would be generally supposed. On an acre of ground it amounts to 6,272,640 cubic inches. This gives 22,622.5 gallons of water, which would fill a cistern capable of holding 360 hogsheads. Reducing it to weight it would amount to over 113 tons. A trough 121 feet wide, 10 feet high and 3 feet wide, inside measurement, would just contain an inch of rain from an acre of ground.

HEAVY WHEAT.—The St. Michaels, (Talbot Co.) *Comet*, reports that the new crop of Fultz wheat is weighing from 62 to 64½ lbs. per bushel. Other varieties are not quite so heavy.

"THE DELAWARE FARMER."—We have received the first copy of this organ of the Grangers of our sister State Delaware. It is ably edited by Mrs. Ettie M. Dilworth, of Fort Penn, a lady eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the position, as is evinced by the first number. The editress holds a high position in the Order in Delaware, and therefore familiar with the principles, purposes and wants of the same. In her introductory, among other clever things, she says:

"The object of our Order is to improve the condition of farmers and their families, morally, socially and pecuniarily; the chief means of accomplishing this great end is a better knowledge of ourselves and of our neighbors, of our own business in all its branches, and of the state of the farming community generally; of the condition of the crops throughout the country from year to year, and consequently of the prices at which they should be held; and a combination in buying, selling and freighting every article for or from the farm. The knowledge, well applied, with as rapid a return as possible, to the cash system, which is a cardinal principle of our Order, will in no long time effect a marvelous change in farm life everywhere. But their must be means for diffusing this knowledge, and for that reason nothing but a local and special press will answer.

The *Farmer* is published at Wilmington, Del., at 50 cents a year.

BIGGEST CANTELOUPE YET.—The largest canteloupes we have ever seen, we obtained from Mr. White, a farmer at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. They were grown on the farm of Mr. Samuel Sutton, of that place. One weighed 11 pounds down weight. They are delicious, deep meated and well ribbed and netted—not muskmelons, but the pure nutmeg variety—juicy and sweet, with fine flavor and aroma. Fruits and vegetables have been in great abundance and very fine this year. The tomatoes have been wonderful in size and quality, and so with other vegetables owing to the favorable season; but who can beat this 11 lb. nutmeg?

CHOICE PEARS.—We were the recipients of a small lot of delicious pears—Craft's Favorite—which reached this office about the 16th of August, and which were raised by a successful and extensive pear grower in Kent county, Md.—they were finely shaped and delicious to the taste. Our friend is too modest to give his name, but one who has so large and superior variety of pears, might afford to send some along to our next Horticultural Exhibition, even if *snow* should be on the ground.

COTTON.—A correspondent writing from Tarboro, N. C., August 15th, says:—"Cotton much damaged by excessive rains; bolls beginning to rot."

THE MARYLAND GRANGERS.

That portion of Grangers who are interested in tobacco, held a meeting in Baltimore on the 17th and 18th ultimo, and passed resolutions expressive of their sentiments in regard to the Tobacco Inspection System of this State, and also in reference to the warehouses. We approve the course they pursued, and highly commend them for the recommendations they made for future legislation. It is well to take advantage of the late loss by fire, and sell the burnt premises for what it surely will bring, far above what larger houses may be erected for at Canton. The tobacco fund will be thereby increased. The experiment will be tested, whether it be cheaper to the planter to send his tobacco by water or rail to the warehouses at Canton, or have it drayed two and sometimes three miles, and through crowded thoroughfares.

Commission merchants, being already fixed, will object, but planters must look to their own interests, and merchants will go where they find the article that gives them their grub. They will pardon the odium in the comparison, as it is not meant, but buzzards will be found where the carcass lies. So with purchasers. Planters will be more free, and under the *individual* licensed Inspector and auctioneer, the planter can get his dues, and know himself how his crop sells. At present all is dark—all is mystery. At the South high prices rule, and that is the system. If a planter cannot get his price, he withdraws his lot and bides his time. Here, the tobacco goes at any price, if his draft is coming due. The change recommended by the Grangers will break up the draft system, already proved to be the ruin both of planter and commission merchant. But the scheme, we feel sure, will work right, yet we are pleased the Grangers were moderate, and desire to take this unfortunate opportunity to try two houses upon this plan. If it works right, well; if it fails, then abandon the plan, and but little will be lost.

We were sorry they did not appoint a committee to confer with the coming Legislature, as to a definite settlement of accounts between the State and the tobacco growing counties, as to the tobacco fund. We are inclined to believe that the State is largely indebted to the counties of Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert and Anne Arundel, for monies due the tobacco inspection.

Should private inspection be resorted to, as in the South, \$10,000 will be saved to the tobacco fund, and a bonus added by those who may be the chosen inspectors.

The meeting alluded to above, was called by the

State Executive Committee of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was organized by the election of Dr. Franklin Hall, of Prince George's county, as President, and Dr. Thomas Welsh, of Anne Arundel, as Secretary.

The following delegates presented the necessary credentials: From Anne Arundel county, W. M. Webb, Arthur Carr, Samuel Brooks, Dr. Thos. J. Franklin, John W. Williams, Dr. Thomas Welsh, Dr. William Williams, Joshua Linthicum, Howard M. Duval, W. H. Howard, Richard Dorsey, James Allen, Joshua Anderson, Thomas A. Owens, S. M. Naylor, J. R. Woodward and Thomas Ower. From Harford county, J. A. Badle, Z. Bowen, John Gibson, J. T. Burkhead, D. D. Bond, J. B. Smith, J. F. Talbot, M. Duke and J. Bond. From Charles county, R. Roby, F. A. Carrico, M. Chapman, O. N. Bryan, Dr. Mudd and J. Roby. From Montgomery county, W. L. Day. From Prince George's county, W. E. Duval, J. H. Skinner, C. H. Stanley, A. H. Curtis, G. E. Orme, F. A. Ward, Wm. Berry, Upton Brooke, E. H. Wyville, J. R. Edelin, W. G. Robinson, Thos. H. Perry, H. Sasser, Fendell Marbury, C. C. West, E. B. Duvall, J. C. Crawford, Frank M. Hall, H. H. Pfiffer and Peter Wood. From St. Mary's county, J. F. Ellicott, J. H. Thomas, R. N. Able, Dr. Reedes, O. Hayden, H. Clay Dent, Z. W. B. Hutchinson.

After the organization, a number of resolutions were offered, which elicited some discussion, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The State of Maryland is holding, for the use of the tobacco growing counties, five tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore; and

Whereas, The present system of inspection of tobacco in Maryland is regarded by us and a large portion of the citizens of our State as detrimental to the interests of the tobacco-growing counties, as well as the best interests of the State at large; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Patrons of Husbandry of the tobacco-growing counties, and all others in the State interested in the growth of tobacco, are hereby requested to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to abolish the present system of inspection of tobacco, and that, in lieu thereof, it enact a law authorizing private inspection of tobacco.

Resolved, That the tobacco warehouses be rented at public auction to the highest responsible bidder for the inspection and storage of tobacco.

Resolved, That the renters of the warehouses be required by law to give proper bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

Resolved, That the private inspectors be authorized by proper license from the State.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the next General Assembly to sell the sites of the burned warehouses, Nos. 1 and 2, and rebuild the same; one at Locust Point and one at Canton.

For the Maryland Farmer.

FAILURE OF A CLOVER STAND.

BY DAWSON LAWRENCE.

The numerous failures in the last few years to secure a set of grass, particularly clover, and the increasing difficulty of getting the young plant through the late frosts of early spring, and the dry windy weather, and hot suns of late spring, render this question one of the most important we can refer to at this season, particularly if the discussion of the question shall lead to a plan by which these distressing failures may be partially, if not wholly avoided hereafter.

The failure of a grass set is a serious draw back to the farmer; so serious that an estimate in dollars and cents of the loss to Maryland farmers, judging from the wide-spread trouble in my own county, (Howard), would be startling in its array of figures. The value of the seed is only one item and that a small one; the value of the hay and pasture also, although a larger item, would not cover the loss. Let us look at another phase of the matter to get some idea of the extent of the loss; the phase seen from a manurial stand point, and from this point we take in the whole range of rural improvement—embellishment—progress.

WE WANT VEGETABLE MATTER IN THE SOIL.

The great need of our Maryland soil, is organic matter, (straw, stable manure, decaying grass roots, any kind of vegetable matter whose decay will furnish congenial humus for cultivated crops), as distinguished from the mineral or inorganic constituents of our farm crops; that is the potash, the lime, phosphoric and sulphuric acid, &c. This remark applies to the flat clay lands of the Eastern Shore, the tide water counties, the sandy plains of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, the sandy loam—micaceous or *isinglass* soil—of Howard and Carroll, the argillaceous hills and exhausted pine tracts of Montgomery, over all the State, wherever there is a dry piece of land turned out or cultivated without profit, or too poor to be made remuneratively productive, the great need of that land is organic matter; just such matter as grass roots furnish to the soil. On such land you may apply lime by the hundred bushels and mineral fertilizers by the ton, yet without sufficient organic matter in the soil to retain a solvent for the inorganic material, they will not produce a maximum, or even a remunerative crop, particularly if it is exposed to the sun and wind and drouth of our hot and protracted summers.

It is a common experience with farmers that a

few bushels of lime will produce as large a yield as a larger number; that a few hundred pounds of boné or fertilizers will produce as much in the first crop as a larger application; not because the small application was sufficient to raise a large or maximum crop, by any means, but because there was not moisture enough in the land to dissolve more of the inorganic materials for the sustenance of the crop.

For farmers to argue that two or three hundred pounds of fertilizer are as good for the land as five hundred, when the best results are obtained where a thousand and a ton are employed, under favorable conditions, where land rents for four times more per acre annually than the price in fee of our Maryland lands, indicates a need of more experience and observation and enlarged facilities for knowing what land will produce under liberal fertilizing, with favorable conditions to make it effective.

PROF. GEO. VILLE'S EXPERIMENTS.

As an illustration of the truth of the position taken above, we refer to the experiments made by Prof. Ville, in regard to the producing virtues of the mineral constituents of plants, combined with ammonia. He found that in the absence of humus the production of maximum crops was impossible, even when the soil contained ammonia, potash, phosphoric acid and lime, the four articles which he declared were all that was necessary to secure a perfect plant. He produced perfect plants and ripened grain with these four, but with only a portion of the vigor and productiveness exhibited when the decomposed vegetable matter was added to the other materials in the soil.

RELATIVE QUANTITY OF WATER AND INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS IN CULTIVATED CROPS.

To show still further the bearing of moisture in the soil on crops, we point to the relative quantities of water and inorganic substances in our cultivated crops.

Hay—clover, timothy, lucern—contains in 1,000 parts, 150 of water, and only 55 of ash, (inorganic matter).

Green fodder—grass in blossom, (timothy, clover, &c.), oats, barley and wheat in blossom, rye fodder, millet, green peas—contains in 1,000 parts, 750 of water and only 17 of ash. Of course these figures are averages.

Roots—potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages—contain in 1,000 parts, 800 of water and 16 of ash.

Straw—wheat, oat, rye, maize, barley—contain 150 of water and 48 of ash.

Grain—wheat, rye, corn, barley, oat, millet, buckwheat, flax, turnip and beet seed, peas, beans, clo-

ver seed—contain 135 of water, and from 12 to 50 of ash.

Fruit—Apples, pears, cherries, plums—contain 800 of water and only 4 of ash.

The leaves of trees contain about 650 of water and 20 of ash.

(To be continued.)

For the Maryland Farmer.

NIGHTSHADE—*Solanum Nigrum*.

This, not unfrequent weed, intruder from Europe, is often found in gardens, around dwellings and buildings, is sometimes the cause of loss to the farmer or other occupant of such premises, is often pulled with other weeds, unnoticed, and thrown in the pig pen, where it performs a deadly mission to the unlucky pig which devours it, resulting in death in a very short time. I have known cases where, with other weeds, it was given to hogs at dusk of evening, and the next morning there was a dead hog or two in the pen, cold as if some hours dead. Too great care cannot be exercised in gathering and feeding weeds, not to include this poisonous weed among others. While hogs may safely have a considerable dose of arsenic administered to them, they will not bear a small plant of this weed. The plant, when once pointed out, is ever after easily recognized, although by superficial observers may be mistaken for another weed slightly resembling it in habit, but which closer observation shows to be a very dissimilar plant. It starts into growth somewhat late in spring, or early summer, and comes into blossom in July and August, bearing a small white flower in a sort of umbellate form; these are followed by a green berry, turning to a greenish black color when ripe. The plant grows from one to two feet high, stem angular, somewhat branched, the angles being somewhat rough and hairy; leaves, on petioles about one inch long, ovate obscurely repand-dentate, a peculiar gloss dark green on the upper surface, lighter underneath. This weed belongs to the solanum family of which the potato is a variety, also the tomato, bitter-sweet, horse-nettle, the last being a most troublesome weed in some sections. The Nightshade family is one of interest to the student and reflecting individual, giving us some of the most useful and harmless domestic products, while from others are extracted, or in their natural state, the most deadly poisons or useful medicines for the apothecary, as also plants for ornament. What more useful and can be less dispensed with than the potato? Then we have the tomato, egg-plant, pepper, ground cherry as eatable. For ornament we have the matrimony-vine, solanum jasminoids; and then there

is another plant which some think they could not live without, and of considerable commercial value—the tobacco plant. From the henbane is extracted the drug known as hyoscyamus, sometimes substituted for opium. GIARDINIÈRE.

We note by the daily city papers, some four weeks since, the arrival of schooners Geo. M. Parlett and H. A. Taber, consigned to R. W. L. Rasin & Co., of this city, loaded with bones and flesh, obtained from their extensive factories in Texas. This is but the commencement of a business which must be of incalculable benefit to our farming interest, in obtaining pure and cheap manures. Dr. Liebig pronounces this product as pure, and of uncommon richness in fertilizing elements.

Another cargo arrived in this city on the 20th of August, per schooner Lizzie Titus, comprising 2,645 bags of bone ash and ammoniacal matter, which was shipped from Fulton, Texas, which is the centre of the cattle raising section of that State, the bones of which are made into fertilizers, and then shipped to this and other ports.

EXTENT OF PEACH PLANTING.—Hear what the Smyrna (Delaware) *Times* says:—"It is estimated that there are five millions of peach trees on the peninsula, and nearly all, except a few young orchards, are in the fullest bearing for the first time in the history of the peach culture. Of the 6,000 square miles, which constitute the territory between the two bays, more than one-half of it, it is said, is in peach trees. Ten or twelve millions of baskets of fruit will be yielded from these vast orchards, to be sold, canned, dried or distilled. The heaviest crop before this was in 1872, when between three and four million baskets were grown. Only about half a crop was then produced, however. Then 708 acres were chartered. This year 1,370 were chartered for Jersey City alone, to say nothing of those for Boston and points West."

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF PURE BRED POULTRY AND PIGEONS.—We have received from Wm. P. Atkinson, Excelsior Poultry Yards and Pigeon Lofts, Erie, Pa., this beautiful catalogue—price 40 cents.

This is the most complete, useful and beautiful catalogue ever before issued. It will be found of vast benefit to the beginning amateur breeder of fowls. The Disease and Practical Hint Departments will be found systematically arranged, and the most thorough and complete ever published. It is in fact the *creme de la creme* of all the great writers on poultry. It is Wright and Tegetmeir and Brent all blended together. We have been delighted with its perusal, and shall copiously extract from its pages for the benefit of our readers.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

AUGUST SESSION—1875.

This Society held its regular monthly meeting August 7, at the Board of Trade Rooms, in Washington, D. C., C. Gillingham, President, in the chair, and Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary.

After reading the minutes of last meeting, and transacting other routine business was disposed of, the

TRANSPORTATION OF FRUIT

was considered; Dr. E. P. Howland stated that he had had an interview with the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in reference to the transportation of fruit from this city to the West, and that Mr. Geo. S. Koontz, the general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road, was present, and would mention the rates for which the company would be willing to carry their freight.

Mr. Koontz said that the company had a number of cars, fitted expressly for the transportation of peaches, and would negotiate with either the association or with individuals. The amount of freight to each car was limited to 14,000 pounds, and for such a car the rates from this city to Chicago, running through in 32 hours, would be \$245, to Cincinnati, \$224, to Columbus \$182, Sandusky \$196, Louisville \$238, Mansfield \$189, Pittsburg \$105, St Louis, in 33 hours, \$280; Wheeling, in 14 hours, \$119; Newark, Ohio, \$182; Zanesville \$182; Cambridge, Ohio, \$182; Cumberland, Maryland, \$105.

After some further explanations by several of the members, in regard to the extent of the peach crop West, the probable prices ours will bring in so remote a market, and other matters, the details of which would not prove of interest at this late date, the Association proceeded with the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Dr. Howland then read an instructive essay on "*Peach Growing*," which was listened to with attention, and elicited spirited discussion. The cause, nature and cure of the borer was discussed, but the views of members differed widely on this topic. Lime, ashes and tar applied at the root and trunk of the tree was generally admitted to be a remedy and preventive of the borer in peach trees.

Mr. Chase gave as a remedy the application of a ley of lime and ashes around the collar and roots of peach trees, after removing the earth in July.

Colonel Pitts applied ashes around the roots of the tree, and then piled up a cone of coal ashes around the base of the tree, where the insect deposits its eggs, and finds this prevents their ravages.

Mr. Saul said exposing the large roots of trees was attended with no danger in summer or winter; it is the small rootlets that take injury by exposure to sun and frost, to kill borers.

The President, C. Gillingham, read a paper on "*Pear Culture*," and gave a list of the best pears for this locality: Early—Joanette, Beurre Gifford, Doyenne d'Ete, and others. Next—Bartlett, Seckel, Howell, and others. Next—Lawrence, Beurre d'Anjou, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and others.

Mr. Saunders gave the following list: Beurre Gifford; Clapp's, Bartlett, Duchess, Lawrence and Easter Beurre.

Mr. Saul gave the following list: Kirtland, Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Howell, and Lawrence.

The society then proceeded to test and enjoy the fruits on the tables, of which the show was rare and choice, especially the early peaches and pears. Stacy H. Snowdon, John Saul, Judge Gray, C. Gillingham, Mr. Pierson, Mrs. Harriet N. Nute, O. C. Hine, and some others, exhibited fine fruits, flowers, and delicious preserves, which were enjoyed by members generally.

Adjourned to the meeting of next Saturday, on the Mary Washington, at the pic-nic excursion of the Woodlawn and Fruit Growers' Societies, for a joint exhibition.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A committee of five delegates was appointed to take charge of fruits of this society at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, at Chicago, second week in September, and that all members of the Society who attend, be regarded as delegates to that meeting, and have credentials. Committee to take charge of fruit were Munson, Saul, Gross, Snodgrass, and Dr. Howland.

A fair number of members, men and women, in attendance, and a fine display of various fruits on the tables, from Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Several new members, male and female, were elected, and all felt that this had been a most profitable and pleasant meeting. The public, and all feeling an interest in the subject, are invited to attend the meetings of the Society, and participate in its proceedings.

D. S. C.

FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS' PIC-NIC.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

On Saturday, Aug. 7, the farmers and fruit growers of Virginia, Maryland, and District of Columbia, to the number of 400 or 500, enjoyed an excursion and pic-nic, on the Mary Washington, down the Potomac to Quantico.

The arrangement of the tables and stands to receive the products, was left to the direction of Dr. E. P. Howland, and was suitably discharged.

This was the second excursion and basket picnic given under the auspices of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association and the Woodlawn Farmers' Club, and it proved a happy success.

By 8 o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble on the boat with their fruits and flowers, although the time of starting was not until 9 o'clock. First was John Saul, of Washington, with his large and splendid assortment of fruits, embracing fourteen varieties of apples, five of crab-apples, twenty-three of pears, one of peach—the early Louise—and two of plums. He also exhibited a beautiful, large specimen of the golden lily of Japan, *lilium auratum*, which was much admired by all beholders.

Mrs. Harriet Nute of Capitol Hill, exhibited a splendid fernery, artistically arranged and filled with ferns, rock-work, &c. This fernery elicited much admiration and praise, while several ladies examined it to learn to make them like it.

Mrs. E. Eddie, of M street, exhibited a plate of

the largest and finest plums on the table—the Columbia, often called the Blue Egg plum.

Judge Gray, of Falls Church, Va., exhibited a basket of the largest Hale's early peaches, and very fine.

Dr. E. P. Howland, of Mount Vernon Springs, Va., exhibited a fine lot of peaches and crab-apples, several varieties of each, among them Hale's early, with a basket of rotten ones, to show how they decay; although this used to be a popular and profitable peach, and is of the highest and finest flavor, it is now generally repudiated on account of tendency to decay.

Samuel Pulman, of Mount Erin, near Alexandria, two fine specimens of plums, yellow and blue gages.

Benjamin Barton, same neighborhood, several fine pears, crab-apples and black currants; also a new and useful device for pulverizing and smoothing the soil of the fields.

N. W. Pierson, same neighborhood, fine apples and peaches, several varieties.

Mrs. Walsh, same neighborhood, pears and plums.

Stacy H. Snowden, eleven sorts apples, and one each of pears and peaches. These were the finest apples on exhibition.

W. H. Snowden, in the same locality, a fine display of fruits and flowers, handsomely arranged; also a big cabbage.

John Saul's, was the finest show of pears.

President, C. Gillingham, fourteen sorts of apples, four of peaches and five of pears, most of them very fine. His sons, Warrington and Lewis, also contributed to the show of fine fruits.

P. H. Troth, of Accotink, made a fine show of peaches, pears and plums, several varieties of each sort, and some of them large and fine. His family originated the fine Troth's early peach.

Mrs. Wm. Hunter, of Woodlawn, Va., made a most beautiful show of fruits and flowers, handsomely arranged in large baskets, which attracted much attention and praise. The fruits embraced fine specimens of apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes.

C. A. Whitbeck, of Accotink, made an attractive show of fruits, embracing two varieties of grapes, two of pears, and one each of apples and peaches.

Mr. Whitbeck is a tenant on S. Wright's farm.

W. H. Chase, of "Bay View" farm, at Gunston, Va., made a fine show of three sorts of apples, two of peaches, four of pears and six of grapes.

Col. E. Daniels, Gunston, Va., a handsome display of four sorts of pears, two of peaches, two of apples, one Siberian crab-apple, and four of grapes.

In the absence of Colonel Daniel, who is West on business, his fruit was exhibited by Colonel D. S. Curtiss.

There were some other exhibitors whose names the reporter did not get. One very large cabbage, the largest we ever saw—something smaller than a barrel—was on the table, attracting notice.

On the whole,

THE EXHIBITION WAS HIGHLY CREDITABLE and satisfactory, and was an occasion long to be remembered with pleasure by both the Woodlawn and Fruit Growers' Societies. The day was pleasant, and the officers of the Mary Washington ex-

erted themselves to promote the comfort of the passengers.

The younger and jolly portion of the assemblage enjoyed a season of dancing, while Mrs. Keuling and some others delighted the listeners with good music at the piano.

After lunch and pic-nic refreshments had been enjoyed, the Woodlawn Society was called to order in the cabin for a business meeting, C. Gillingham, President, in the chair, and N. W. Pierson, Secretary. Transportation, fruit preserving and other business was discussed. After report by Dr. Howland on the subject, the Potomac Fruit Growers then assembled for a business meeting, C. Gillingham in the chair, and J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary. Dr. Gross was invited and made some acceptable remarks on the healthfulness of eating plenty of fruit, and upon modes of preservation of fruit.

On motion, a committee was appointed to correspond with the officers of the Philadelphia Centennial, and to make arrangements for exhibition and representation on that occasion. Committee—The officers of the Society, with John Saul and Col. D. S. Curtiss added.

The Secretary reported in regard to some previous matters entrusted to him.

On motion it was decided to hold the September meeting on the first of the month, instead of the first Tuesday, to make arrangements for another fruit display the latter part of that month.

JOINT MEETING.

Dr. Snodgrass made a motion to have a joint session of both clubs, to discuss miscellaneous matters, and nominated Mr. P. H. Troth for President, and Col. Curtiss for Secretary, which was carried. Dr. Gross, of Herndon, Va., Col. Curtiss and others addressed the meeting.

A desire was expressed by some that the fruits on exhibition should have a more general notice than they had received, and thought a committee should report on them in detail.

Dr. Snodgrass remarked that as Col. Curtiss was here to report for the *Maryland Farmer* and *Washington Republican*, while there were other reporters also, the fruits and growers would get ample notice; but finally—

On motion of Judge Gray, a committee was appointed of those not exhibitors to examine and report on the various exhibitions present, consisting of C. F. Wilkins, William Saunders, S. J. Brown, Judge Edmunds and Mr. Marberry.

Their careful report confirmed the general judgment of the spectators, that the tables presented a splendid collection of superb fruits of all sorts, creditable alike to the growers, and as proving this Potomac region highly favorable for fruit growing.

The boat having gone down as far as Quantico, and now well on her way to Washington, the meeting adjourned, and the exhibitors commenced liberally giving their fruits to such of their friends as were not fortunate enough to be growers.

Everybody seemed happy, and were anxious for another like occasion, which will take place some time in September.

The day passed off soberly, without disaster or any disturbance or unpleasantness.

Neighboring societies are cordially invited to join these excursions.

D. S. C.

THE DAIRY.

LONG TABLE TALK ON DAIRY MATTERS.

NO XVI.

FALL WORK FOR DAIRY FEED.

RYE FOR COWS IN THE SPRING.

We have found it an excellent practice on our own farm to put in three or four acres of rye very early, (this month as soon as possible), for early green feed in the spring for cows. There are several advantages in the plan—

1. Rye is as near certainty as any other crop.
2. By early sowing all the seed will germinate and grow rapidly, during the growing weather, of early and late fall, thus securing a root hold from which winter frosts will not dislodge it, and mulching the ground by its leaf-growth, so that the effect of the frost will be mitigated.
3. It may be cut by the 1st of May, in favorable weather, giving the cattle an agreeable change from the dry feed of a long winter.
4. Cattle may be longer yarded with health and safety during the month of May.
5. An opportunity is thus given for the young grass of the pasturage to get large enough and strong enough and nutritious enough to be pastured without injury to the land, the grass or the cattle. Young grass is very succulent, and cattle eat a vast quantity of it to satisfy their appetite, keeping the pasture so cut down that it soon gives out and leaves the land uncovered to be packed and baked by the summer suns so much that it does not recover during the season. If rains do fall, and the young grass start, succeeding suns and the wind have full power, in its unprotected state, to speedily dry and pack the soil around it, preventing that rapid and luxuriant growth essential for good and constant pasture. Where cattle are soiled a few weeks in the spring, and then turned on a clover field in full bloom, it is not cut down immediately; the roots grow strong enough to send up new shoots; the land is kept shaded during the early summer, and benefitted by what little the cattle tramp down; the young grass is constantly coming up, being protected by surrounding foliage, and the land prevented from getting too dry for rapid growth during favorable weather, and the extra strength of the grass is ample compensation for the delay in turning out. It is urged by those who favor exclusive soiling that great waste ensues from the tramping down of the heavy grass by the cattle. It *looks* as if there would be much loss from this source, but, after a trial of this mode, we

are satisfied the loss is not worth counting. Indeed, it is hardly appreciable, and not, by any means, sufficient to justify the expense of hand cutting and hand feeding on an ordinary farm of ordinary size, with the ordinary number of cattle to be fed; and, besides, the farmer gets *all* the loss which arises from this cause. Even in fields planted in fodder corn, after it has well tasseled, we have turned the cattle in and let them gather the fodder themselves, and they did it clean, saving considerable time, trouble and expense necessary in the soiling system. Our experience teaches us that it is a good plan to prepare crops for soiling, particularly fodder corn for August feeding, as mentioned in previous numbers, and then let the cattle soil themselves. The loss is *nothing*, and the animals have the benefit of the range and exercise, saving health and expense. Where grain is given, it is better to feed it ground, and strewn over cut fodder in the troughs night and morning.

LUCERN.

We have mentioned only one article above for an early soiling crop, because it can be relied upon, but there are two other fodder crops to which we wish to call especial attention, as they have especial claims upon the dairyman as very early soiling crops. One is Lucern—Its advantages are, earliness, tenacity, rapidity of growth, and durability. It may be cut before rye. Its long tap root descends several feet into the earth, protecting the plant against drouth. It speedily shoots up again after being cut. This has been done seven times in a season in Maryland, and it lasts many years after it has taken possession of the land. Its disadvantages are the difficulty of getting a stand, and of its tenderness in the early stages of its growth. Three times out of four it will not stand, and afterwards hot suns and weeds will destroy it, unless the land is rich and moist to begin with, and kept free from weeds by careful cultivation. The difficulties attending the raising of this plant for fodder have induced us, and other men, heretofore to openly oppose its general cultivation, but its undoubted advantages as a *very* early soiling crop, and its luxuriant growth, with the abundant testimony concerning its adaptability to our soil and climate, induce us now to commend it to every dairyman for a trial upon a small piece of ground,—say an acre—for the especial purpose of early feeding before rye, orchard grass, clover and corn fodder, come in for summer and fall supply. With a good stand on good land, it will also help out the other crops at different times during the season.

Prepare the land well by plowing, manuring, subsoiling, if necessary, and repeated harrowings, at intervals of a few days, to secure the germina-

tion and destruction of all weed-seeds, and rollings, to put the land in the best possible condition for the seed; then put about ten pounds per acre, early this month, or in the spring, in April, in drills; keep the land clean by early and repeated working, and this piece, with success, will fill a vacancy in early green feeding, now existing on almost every farm in the country. We will add that hogs may be kept on green lucern during the entire growing season, without any other feed whatever.

The other forage crop alluded to is

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

This has been known to grow two feet high in April in our State; starts up rapidly after cutting, and ranks with lucern among the earliest fodder plants. Although of limited reputation in our State, it has secured especial commendation in England for its remarkable productiveness, yielding an amount of feed among the largest on record, and, although tried in only a few places amongst us, the results which have attended the effort to cultivate it here, justify us in calling the attention of our enterprising dairymen to it, in the hope that its qualities will be thoroughly tested in different portions of our State, and the result made known for the benefit of our people generally.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

It is a promising sign and a pleasing matter to note, that some few farmers are succeeding in raising large yields per acre of wheat, for the low average yield for the last score of years, is not creditable to the American farmers. The average throughout the wheat growing States has been from 9 to 15 bushels per acre; and now it is gratifying to notice, as stated in the August number of the *Farmer*, that Col. Ed. Wilkins has more than doubled the average, his yield being 33½ bushels per acre. But I am proud to give you a still better result than that, produced near Alexandria, Va.

Mr. R. F. Roberts, on his "Cameron Farm," this season, harvested 328 bushels good sound wheat, (the Fultz variety) from eight acres, being 41 bushels the acre; it was thrashed by Mr. S. Pulman.

These results ought to stimulate very many farmers to greatly raise the average from 15 bushels the acre—don't you think so? D. S. C.

FIFTEEN NUMBERS FOR \$1.50.—All new subscriptions received from the 1st of September to the 1st of December will be entitled to three extra numbers,—October, November and December,—making 15 numbers for \$1.50. Send in your subscriptions at once.

HARFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The second annual Fair of this society will be held at their grounds, near Belair, Harford county, commencing Tuesday, October 12th, and continue four days. This Society is in a very prosperous condition, and is working energetically to make the show a decided success. The list of premiums are on a most liberal scale, for a copy of which address J. M. Streett, General Secretary, Belair, Md.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FAIR.—The executive has decided to hold the next fair on the 8th, 9th and 10th of September, 1875. A premium of \$500 is to be offered for the fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding—open to all—inside or outside the State. The fair to be held at Rockville. James H. Williams will deliver the annual address.

THE FREDERICK FAIR.—The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Frederick County, Maryland, Agricultural Society will be held at the fair grounds, Frederick, Md., commencing October 12 and continuing four days. HON. ALLEN THURMAN, of Ohio, will deliver the annual address.

CAMBRIDGE FAIR.—The second annual Fair of the Cambridge (Dorchester county) Agricultural Society will be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October next.

The fifth annual fair of the Kent County Agricultural Association will take place at their fair grounds, Worton Station, Kent railroad, September 28th, 29th and 30th.

The Carroll County Fair will be held sometime in October, at Westminster.

The Alleghany County Fair will also be held the latter part of October, at Cumberland.

THE PENINSULA AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will hold their second annual Fair at Middletown, Delaware, commencing on Wednesday, October 6th, and continue three days. The Society offers a liberal schedule of premiums in every department.

State Fairs for 1875.

Illinois.....	Ottawa.....	Sept. 13—18
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Sept. 6—10
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Sept. 27—Oct. 2
Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	Sept. 27—Oct. 2
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Sept. 6—11
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	Sept. 21—24
Michigan.....	East Saginaw.....	Sept. 13—17
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Sept. 14—17
California.....	Sacramento.....	Sept. 15—25
Colorado.....	Denver.....	Sept. 21—25
St. Louis Fair.....	Oct. 4—9
Cincinnati Industrial.....	Sept. 9—Oct. 9
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Oct. 5—8
Georgia.....	Macon.....	Sept. 18—25
Maine.....	Portland.....	Sept. 21—24
Maryland.....	Pimlico, Baltimore.....	Sept. 14—17
Massachusetts Hort. Boston.....	Sept. 21—24
Montana.....	Helena.....	Sept. 27—Oct. 2
New England.....	Manchester, N. H.....	Sept. 7—10
New Hampshire.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 7—10
New Jersey.....	Waverley.....	Sept. 20—24
New York.....	Elnira.....	Sept. 27—Oct. 1
Oregon.....	Salem.....	Oct. 11—16
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Sept. 27—29
Rhode Island.....	Cranston, Providence.....	Oct. 5—7
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Oct. 26—30
West Virginia.....	Clarksburg.....	Sept. 7—9
Md. Horticultural.....	Baltimore.....	Sept. 22—24

HORTICULTURE.

Fire Blight in the Pear.

Our readers know by the occasional reference we have made to the fact, that Mr. Wm. Saunders, of the Experimental Gardens at Washington, believes he can prevent fire blight in the pear, by washing the stems once a year or so with a mixture of lime and sulphur. Many have tried his plan, and so far as we know, those who have followed his advice, experienced considerable freedom from this dreaded disease.

There are a large number, however, who still suffer terribly from the disease. They do not wash their trees or do anything of that kind, because that would be admitting the fungus theory. They have an idea that the trouble comes from early frosts or from late frosts, from dry seasons or from wet ones, from mild winters keeping the sap in circulation, or from severe winters freezing the sap, from too much sap or too little sap, from some lack of essential elements in the soil, or too much of some other. Generally, we of the *Maryland Farmer*, have kept aloof from all these abstract questions of causes. In most cases it matters little so that we can get at the cure. But we see here that it is a good thing if we can get at the cause, for no one who believes in any such causes as those we have referred to, would go into Mr. Saunders' practice with any sort of enthusiasm. So far as the fire blight is concerned then, it would be a great blessing if it could be set decisively at rest.

Some observations have recently been made which seem to favor the fungo men, and thus give Mr. Saunderson's practice considerable support. It is announced that Dr. Hunt, President of the Naturalists Club of Philadelphia, has had fresh specimens before him, and has detected the fungus at work. It attacks the outer bark first, then works to the inner, and then penetrates the wood by its cellular portions, entirely destroying all as it proceeds. This accounts for the sudden death of the branch above the attacked point. Many of us have doubted whether a fungus could cause so sudden an appearance. Those who have before told us about the trouble being caused by a fungus, simply said it girdled the bark, but the practical experience of fruit growers has been that ringing does not immediately destroy the branch above. It checks the flow of sap and hastens the maturity of any fruit that may be on the branch. The leaves turn red sooner in the fall, but it is not until a year or so

after that the branch dies. There is sap enough gets up through the wood, of a certain character, to keep some sort of life going on a little while. There is nothing sudden in the taking off. But in an attack of fire blight, the branch oftentimes several years old dies at once, just as if 'it were cut from the tree. From Dr. Hunt's observations, it would seem that it is, in effect, so cut away. The wood is destroyed, and no sap can get up either through wood or bark. We hardly see what anyone can say against these facts. They seem to accord with experience, and we take it settles the fact as to the cause of fire blight in the pear.

And the result is that what is known as the Saunderson's remedy, will still be more popular. In those districts where fire blight threatens, washes that will destroy fungus spores will be more than ever in use.

Bruising Apples.

We note in an exchange that the idea is suggested that it is not the bruising of an apple exactly that causes it to rot, so much as it is the fermentation caused by the air which enters the bruised portions. We all know that if we shake apples from a tree, and in this way bruise them, they soon decay, and for this reason, we have to gather them very carefully from the trees, if we want to keep them as long as possible.

Yet, when apples are barrelled, they are pressed so tightly into the barrels, that often when taken out, an apple naturally round, has often flattened places over its surface, but they do not rot. The apple which presses against the other and bruises it, remains in the bruise, and thus the air is kept out, and perhaps this is aided by the close barrel itself.

The idea is worth taking note of by those who are not professional fruit packers, but who want to send fruit to friends or others. There is no danger of rotting, if tolerably firmly packed, even though somewhat dented by the pressure. There is more danger from loosely knocking against each other. It is probably from this reason that grapes travel so well in the small boxes in which they are sent to market. On opening, they are often found pressed in so firmly that some of the berries near the outside, are comparatively flattened—yet they keep a long time without rotting—but if these flattened ones are taken out, they rot at once, and much sooner than those which have preserved their regular form.

The Early Peaches.

The excitement which started two or three years ago, when it was reported that a good peach, earlier than the Hales' had been introduced, has been greater than ever this year; and on all sides we hear the question—what of the early peaches? The one on which the most interest is centered is the Beatrice; a variety raised in England by the celebrated fruitist, Thomas Rivers. This season it has fruited in many regions of our country, and there is now no doubt whatever, that it is an earlier fruit than the Hales', and as such, will be valuable and profitable. Its quality is not, however, of the best, and, though on account of its extra early character, it will necessarily be in great request; it will only nerve our fruit growers to greater exertion to find some one that in earliness will be its equal, and yet be superior to it in other good qualities. The same grower, Rivers, sent out with the Beatrice, another which he calls Louise, and which is but a few days behind the Beatrice, and is larger, a prettier "ripe-looking" color, and of a really good flavor. Notwithstanding the few days later in coming in, it will, in all probability, be quite as popular, and will perhaps prove a much more formidable rival to the Hales' than the Beatrice.

It will be hard, however to run out the Hales'. It was the salvation of some peach growers last year, and the good profit of many this; and this is rather remarkable, considering what was said against it a few years ago, when some one went so far as to cut away all their trees of this variety, and set out something else. It appears to be more fastidious about soil and season than some others, but if this nicety about season leads it to give us a plentiful crop, when no other does, it will for a long time hold its own.

As far as we can see, we are only on the threshold of improvement in regard to early peaches. Those we have are simply early peaches. There is no comparison in size or quality with those which come later. There is a great fortune in store for some one who will give us a peach, like the Crawford for instance, as early as some of the present candidates for popular favor. We hear of other early ones coming on to contest the palm with the Beatrice—the Amsden, from Missouri—and the New York *Tribune* says, some in Pennsylvania, but we doubt whether it is possible to have any much earlier than those now becoming well-known, or whether, if there are, they are likely to be very desirable, unless the flavor and other good qualities are improved at the same time.

Subscribe now for the "Farmer," and get 15 copies for \$1.50.

Winter Roses and Tuberoses.

Those who are familiar with the flowers used by florists in winter work, know the great store set by them on the rose and the tuberose. It is chiefly because they are somewhat difficult to grow. As few comparatively succeed in flowering them well, those who do can generally manage to get fair prices for them. One of the necessary points in good rose culture is to have the ground warm, as well as the atmosphere in which they are grown. This is no great difficulty when the plants are in pots, but those who grow roses on a large scale, have the plants under glass, in borders made especially for them. About Boston, where the winter culture of the rose is a particular specialty, these prepared beds are either elevated above the surrounding soil, so that they absorb the heat from the pipes or flues, or there are underground arrangements for heating the beds, so that the roots can be kept warm and dry. In this way there are found no difficulty in growing roses. Mildew, which is the great enemy of the rose forcer, when the earth is cold or damp, is almost unknown in these houses.

The tuberose is even more difficult to grow than the rose, as it takes more heat to bring to perfection, both bottom heat and top heat. There is also some previous preparation of the roots necessary, as everybody knows the natural time for tuberoses to bloom is during the summer and fall. There are two ways in which winter flowering is accomplished; one is to select strong, good bulbs in the spring, and save them dry and warm until about the first of August, when they are planted, and of course do not complete their growth and flower shoots until winter, when they come in just at the season when choice floral work is in great demand. This is the general practice. There is another plan sometimes followed with considerable success. Where there are large plantations of tuberoses, some do not flower till quite late, and there are some which form buds, and would flower if the season were long enough, but have not actually started these buds on a growth. A practiced hand can tell these by feeling the crowns. If with a bud they feel solid just above the root; if not, they have a soft, sunken feel. These are taken up before the frost hurts the leaves much, and are potted, or planted in a prepared bed, as before noted, when they go on growing and flowering as if nothing had happened. Often there are tuberoses in the open ground, which push up flower stems, but not soon enough to flower. The frost generally destroys these before opening. It would seem that these might be taken up, potted and flowered, but it is found by experience that very little good is got from them.

Winter Care of Succulents.

Of late years, *Echeverias*, aloes, and similar fleshy and succulent plants, have come into extensive use for gardens, and they do make a marked effect. Most of them are tolerably hardy, but yet have to be taken up and protected through our winters. Many find some difficulty in doing this. Most of us have only a cellar to keep our things in, and if in the slightest degree warm or damp, they are sure to rot. Now the effort is to find dry cellars and cellars somewhat light, to keep them in, but an English paper tells us, that there, damp cellars are just the thing to keep such plants in, if they are only not put into pots, or in earth rather, but just tied up in bunches and hung up. The moist atmosphere keeps them from withering, while there is not enough real wet to induce them to rot. We give the item as we find it, not having tried it, but with the remark that it seems reasonable and likely to be a very useful hint to those who have these plants.

For the Maryland Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE PEAR TREES.

I have recently witnessed the successful results of an operation in transplanting grown trees, the knowledge of which may be valuable to fruit growers and farmers.

Mr. Henry Keuhling (Keeling) of Washington, D. C., in May last, dug up about a dozen bearing pear trees, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter, in full foliage, and with young fruit on them, and transplanted them on his handsome farm in Fairfax county, near Mount Vernon; and now nearly all of them are alive and growing, promising to become fine, thrifty trees. He cut down the main trunk to about 4 or 5 feet in height, and cut off the branches to within 6 to 8 inches of the main stalk, but left a fair share of the roots on; when taken up, they were placed in water over night, previous to transporting 15 miles next day. The roots were wrapped in old sacks and kept wet; they were again dipped into water, previous to being placed in the holes where they were to grow; then, after planting, which was carefully done, with a mixture of good soil, ashes and leaf-mold, and afterward were well mulched about the roots with old leaves, to keep them moist, and the trunks fully sheltered all around with thick brush to shade off the rays of the sun; and from this treatment they are now growing nicely, as I saw them, and give promise of good fruit next season, in their new beds.

The whole secret or principle of the operation is—that the moisture was prevented from becoming

evaporated from the roots. Trees and plants will not die in transplanting, if they are fully supplied with moisture—if it is not allowed to evaporate from them. Mr. Keuhling frequently watered his trees during the season, and kept the mulch and roots moist.

He set out some old large grape vines at the same time, and they now have fine fruit on them.

D. S. CURTISS.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST.—John J. Thomas. Price \$4.50. Sold only by subscription. I. A. C. Jerningham, 4 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Sole Agent for Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

This is the eighth edition of that popular little work, published by the author twenty years ago, and at that time the only prepared work devoted exclusively to that subject. To keep pace with the progress of Pomology, Mr. Thomas has issued this edition, greatly enlarged and carefully revised; elegantly illustrated with a colored frontispiece and five hundred and eight accurate figures, forming a large volume of five hundred and seventy-five pages. The work is handsomely bound. Of its intrinsic merits it is useless to speak, as it has had heretofore a world-wide reputation, and looked upon as a standard authority by all horticulturists; it is obvious that, in its improved and enlarged form, it will be of still greater value to the experienced fruit grower and indispensable to the beginner. It should be in the possession of every man that plants a fruit tree. It is written in a plain, practical style, suited to the comprehension of all.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.—We have received the Second Annual Report of the *American Exchange*, (late the Butter and Cheese Exchange), of New York, to which is appended the "Tenth Annual Report of the American Dairymen's Association, with Transactions and Addresses at the Annual Meeting, List of Cheese Factories, List of Members, Reports of Factories, etc.

Officers of American Exchange.—President, Walter S. Fairfield, New York. Secretary, T. Mortimer Seaver, New York.

Officers of the American Dairymen's Association.—President, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Onondaga County, N. Y. Secretary, Prof. L. B. Arnold, Rochester, New York.

These reports occupy some 160 pages, are replete with Valuable Statistical and Price Current Dairy Matters, and that of the "*American Dairymen's Association*," edited and arranged by Prof. Arnold, is full of valuable information on all matters pertaining to the manufacture, preservation and marketing all dairy products. Every man owning a cow should have a copy of it.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., one of the oldest, most extensive and reliable establishments in the United States.

If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR SEPTEMBER.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"September waves his golden rod
Along the lanes and hollows,
And saunters round the sunny fields,
A-playing with the swallows.

The corn has listened for his step,
The maples blush to greet him,
And gay, coquettish sumac dons
Her velvet gown to meet him.

Come to the hearth, O! merry Prince,
With flaming knot and ember,
For all your tricks of frosty eves,
We love your ways, September."

Should my chat this month smack too much of the egotist, I feel sure that my lady friends are too gentle hearted and forgiving, not to pardon, for once, the garrulity of age.

Making the extreme heat of July an excuse for a holiday, I slipped off on a visit to a little sweetheart I have in New York, whom I had not seen for months. I found it warmer there than in our beautiful Monumental city; yet, however, the "heated term" was disregarded in sight-seeing, and unheeded in the emotions attending a re-union of affectionate hearts. If you will accompany me, I will point out only such objects as I think may interest you, although many of them, perhaps, you have seen or read of, but I will try and not weary you. First, as we get towards the business part of Broadway, you must not cross the street, unless a policeman takes you, and I follow close in your wake, or you will likely to be run over, such is the jam; and then before you move on far, you hear a noise above, look up, and oh! horror, cars running right over our heads, 20 feet above, and seem supported on spider's legs, so light are the iron pillars, braces, &c., on which rests this real air-line railway. Well, another surprise was, while riding in a horse car, there was a halt, as if for some one to get in or off, and suddenly we felt ourselves slowly, but steadily, advancing upward—horses, car, passengers, all bodily sent up 30 or 40 feet, to intersect the track opposite. This is done by an immense elevator, and you may rely on it, I thought it a very exciting and wonderful elevating to rather too much elevation. The horses seemed rather to enjoy their rest while steam gave them a ride in the air.

There are so many splendid churches of all denominations, that New York might, with justice, be called the city of churches. The one which is the boast of every New Yorker, is the magnificent new Roman Catholic Cathedral now being erected. Built of pure white marble, with nearly every stone in the front elegantly and elaborately carved. I heard it was after the model of some church in Europe, and that for elaborate decoration and magnificence in architecture, this Cathedral was intended to surpass anything in the world of like size. I did not see the Cardinal; he left the day I arrived. I wonder if he had heard of my coming, and left because he felt New York to be too small a place to hold, at the same time, two such great men as a Cardinal and P. P.? By the way, he is held in high esteem by all classes and sects. He is very popular, I heard from several persons.

Stewart's marble palace, about which the papers

speak so much, is a plain, common-looking, big house, yet it strikes attention, because of its being built entirely of pure white marble. The inside is notable, I hear. His picture gallery is very superior, and strangers from outside the city are courteously allowed to view the magnificent pictures hanging on the walls of this immense gallery. Among the public buildings, the *Tribune* office is one of the most remarkable for size, though not for beauty, in my estimation. It has a lofty tower, and the basement is an enormous beer and drinking saloon. This is the only monument to the great apostle of temperance—old "white-hat" Greeley! Of course I neither climbed the tower to view the city and waters, nor descended to the realm below for refreshment, preferring to rest awhile at Mouquin's Celebrated French Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen.

We go to Brooklyn, where we see the great temple of Free-lovism—Plymouth Church—with its congregation of 3 000 souls, and its great and eccentric preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, the most notorious man just now in the Union. He is, without question, a most wonderful man, seemingly at home on any subject, and ready to discourse most eloquently, and with new thoughts, almost any theme, grave or gay, abstruse science or light literature, religion or politics, agriculture or commerce; indeed he seems to revel in "Flowers, Fruits and Farming," free-sollism and free-lovism, for, on the first three, he has written a charmingly readable book, has preached in years past on the next, and is said to have practiced the last. He was also, like nearly every great divine and distinguished lawyer, out of town—the doctors have to stay at home as a body. He was on his way to his mountain pulpit to exhibit himself to the 10,000 curiosity seekers that flock weekly to the White Mountains to see and hear the \$100,000 salaried preacher of Plymouth Church. Well, say what we may of him, he has made his mark on the pages of history, whether for good or evil—it is there, and never will be expunged. Martin Luther made his mark, yet Judas Iscariot did the same; but, while both were indelible, how different the color of the mark! After Beecher, my next desire was to see Dexter, among other notabilities, and see his famous stable companions, but I heard Mr. Bonner had sent them too, to rusticate during the "heated term."

One morning we spent delightfully in the grounds and among the green houses of Peter Henderson, on the Heights of Jersey City. Mr. Henderson is widely known as an author of books on Gardening and Flowers; and first, as a great market-gardener; and latterly, as exclusively a florist, on a very extensive scale. I should not like to say how many feet of glass he has, and is building more. He has six or eight acres in all his ground, and, at least, it seemed to me, one-third was under glass, including his own tasty dwelling and the cottage of his head-man. We regretted his absence, although his polite clerk did all in his power to make our visit highly pleasant, for which I return him my sincere thanks. He told me they employed over fifty hands to take care of flowers alone. Think of that, and you can form some idea of the magnitude of the scale on which it is conducted. One or more whole houses are devoted to the propagation of a plant of a single species. He has sold as high as 800,000 verbenas in one season. The grounds were filled with beautiful varieties of flowers, but it had been so continuously raining for days, that the

weeds could not be cut down as they would otherwise have been, and the hard showers the day before had beat the choicest flowers to the ground. Altogether you would have been amazed and charmed with what we saw at Peter Henderson's extensive green houses on Jersey Heights. I felt that the day was not far off, if our Horticultural Society continues to flourish, that Baltimore will have more than one Peter Henderson among her enterprising florists.

It is time we had taken a look at the so much vaunted *Park*. Well, we walk and ride about, and ramble through the *Ramble*, and see fine walks as intricate as *Rosamond's bower*, and trees and shrubbery, rock-work in plenty, cosy seats and secluded groves for lovers or wearied invalids, and works of art, some very creditable, being statues of great men of the world, and we see what money can do in employing art and artistic talent to make a rough, rocky piece of ground, very enchanting; but we do not see glorious nature as it came from the hands of the Creator, as we see in our quiet, *natural Druid Hill*. There is a feature, however, in the *Park* at New York, which is commendable and not approached by any other in this country, and where I could have spent a week, and not tired, nor failed an instant of time to be instructed, amused and gratified. The grand features of Central Park are the Menagerie and Museum, with the animals tethered on the grass, and the water birds and beasts in their cages, with their natural element at their command. The naturalist can here study the habits and the peculiarities of the several birds and beasts. I learned more natural history in a few hours than I ever did before in my life. Of course my reading had told me much of these animals, but I here saw them in life, indulging in all their habits and modes of life, from the restless, growling tiger, leopard, and the lazy royal lion, to the deceitful alligator and the barking, playful, as well as graceful, sea-lion. In a word, our party was delighted; the ladies with the birds, and I with the animals, some with one and some with another object. We could have stayed a week, and not been tired with the curiosities, &c., in the Museum.

I shall not speak of the beauties of the historic and noble Hudson, its Palisades, West Point, &c., as all these are hacknied themes; but I come to the most interesting, to me, part of my visit to the North. I mean my day at Irvington, a small village on the Hudson, adjoining the famous little town of Tarrytown, where is a monument to the three patriots who saved Washington and his army by the capture of Andre, and exposing the devilry of Arnold. At Irvington, that venerable and eminent divine—DR. TYNG—whom I have had the proud satisfaction to call my friend for a little over half a century, while he is my senior many years, owns a lovely little place, using it as a summer retreat, and spending his vacation from his church during a part of the summer. It was a rocky hill unimproved. His energy, taste and considerable mathematical skill, assisted by his talented and accomplished helpmate, removed rocks, placed rich earth in their stead, constructed a carriage drive and walks, planted trees, and erected proper buildings, with a plain, unpretending cottage; built a grapery, green house, &c.; in a word, has made the two or three acres a little Eden, where flowers and fruits blend their sweets and beauties, and the finest of vegetables add their usefulness to make it all that can be asked for, even in this age of luxury,

and love for the beautiful. Rocks moved, and rich earth, sometimes to the depth of 6 or 7 feet, put in place, from which rare grapes, vegetables of every sort and flowers of every hue and perfume and form, were made to spring. Thus one talent was not buried, but made to return ten-fold, and a hundred-fold. After a chat, a fine team, old in years, but active and spirited, like their owner, were brought out, and we were driven to the splendid heights, or Park of Tarrytown, which is an immense eminence, highly improved, looking over the country for miles—the Palisades in the distance—the silvery Hudson river, full of sails and steamers, and the railroads, with Tarrytown, like a checker board, at your feet. From thence, through a shaded, smooth road, we drove over and through the grounds, superbly kept, of several very wealthy merchants of the city, and paid a passing call to “Sunnyside,” the memorable home of the Addison of America, whose writings have made more young hearts tremble and young eyes moisten with chastened delight, than any writer of the past or present ages. Returning to Irvington, we passed over the old turnpike, which, from the days of the Revolution to this period, is the same, which comes from Albany and the interior, and enters New York at the head of its famous Broadway, and is now called, some twenty odd miles off, *Broadway*. The whole road is lined with beautiful country seats, with highly ornamented grounds. The chief object I had in speaking of Irvington, and my very agreeable entertainment there, was to impress upon you, ladies the propriety of your turning more attention to domestic duties; some of which imperceptibly lead to great consequences. You are all temperance advocates; if so, encourage the substitution of light alcoholic drinks in your families, by producing wholesome light beverages, by the pure juices of the grape, currant and blackberry. The accomplished lady of Dr. Tyng, who, evidently, is one of those noble matrons who look well to their households, in the appointments of the table, and the serving up the choice products of the garden in such ways as to show them to the best advantage, and most relishable to the appetite, at too, that good-old-country fashionable hour, half past one. But better still, she treated us to a glass of delicious home-made grape wine, for which she received last year the first premium at the Westchester County Fair, while the gardener got first premium for a great variety of vegetables. This wine was made from the seven or eight bushels of grapes which could not be consumed by the family and numerous visitors. These were the out-door grapes, grown along side the enclosure of a small part of the grounds, not 100 yards. Here we have an example worthy to be followed. Let every lady, no matter how exalted her position, attend strictly to her household duties, and from a limited space, continue to furnish creature comforts to the grateful hearts of her family, and unbounded hospitality to “the stranger within her gates.”

Ladies, I come down now to practical matters about home. I am sure you are quite tired of my journalized visit to a dear child. Be not unmindful that this is the month for preserving, pickling, drying and canning fruits and vegetables, and for making wine, though next month will be better for the grape, except fox grapes, and they make good wine.

Do not fail to attend the annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society. You will see in another column of this number, when and where it will meet this month in this city. It will be a splendid exhibition, and will well repay a trip of hundreds of miles.

Sales of Stock.

STOCK SALES BY CHARLES B. MOORE.—During the last few months, C. B. Moore, of Glen Dale Stock Farm, Christiana, Pa., sold the following:—To Wilson and Armstrong, Parksburg, Pa., one Berkshire boar, "Stump the World," to E. G. Cloud, Unionville, Pa., one Yorkshire boar; to Samuel Virtue, Christiana, Pa., one pair Yorkshires; to Samuel Launtz, the Jersey bull "Rowland," 2 years old; to Samuel Straton, Litchfield, Ill., the prize Jersey cow "Dollie"—she was third best in the 10 cows that won the highest prize at the great exhibition in Philadelphia, 1872—price received was \$500; also, an extra promising three-quarter blood Jersey heifer and one pair Berkshire pigs; to John Eckert, Belmont, Pa., one Yorkshire boar; to G. B. Stacy, Amella C. H., Va., the Jersey bull "Glen Dale Chief," and Jersey heifer "Rosa Mond," also one pair Berkshire pigs; to Frank Masters, Everett, Pa., one pair Yorkshire pigs; to Charles Wheeler, Central National Bank of Philadelphia, the Imp. boar "Prince of Brynmawn," and one Berkshire sow; to A. Ware, Washington C. H., Ohio, one Imp. Berkshire boar, son of the great show sow, "Swanwick's Pride," winner of highest prize at the Royal Show, Eng., 1874, and of 11 first prizes in Ohio, Pa., Md. and Va., at the fall fairs of 1874. She now has a fine litter of 8 pigs, 2 weeks old, sired by the prize boar "Star of Kentucky," winner of 10 first prizes under one year old; to L. M. Baker, Columbus, Ohio, one pair Berkshires; to Roderick A. Barrick, Walkersville, Md., one trio of Yorkshires.

A SHORT-HORN SALE.—The sale of A. M. Griswold's Malvern farm herd of pure bred short-horns was held upon the farm of Samuel Campbell, in New York Mills, on Wednesday, August 18th. The list included thirty-four females, the two most famous being two old Oxford cows. These were withdrawn, as no bid of more than beef value was made for them. There were ten of the Princess tribe, two Mazurkas, and others of fame. Of the thirty-four cows and heifers named in the catalogue, twenty-nine were sold. The gross receipts from cows was \$56,650, yielding an average of \$1,746.05 per animal.

The sale of bulls was limited. Some were withdrawn without bids, and those which were sold were at low rates, according to accepted valuation.

The whole number of bulls sold was five, yielding a gross amount of \$5,850, or an average of \$1,170 per animal. The final summary of the sale is as follows: Whole number of animals sold, thirty-four; whole amount of money received, \$56,500; average per animal, \$1,661.04.

SALE OF A RACE HORSE.—Rutherford, the speedy brother of Fellowcraft, has again changed hands, Mr. Baldwin, the California millionaire, buying him from Mr. J. E. Brewster for the sum of \$10,000 cash. Rutherford will go to California, and run in the interests of that State, and not for New York.

GRAFTON, the famous horse that trotted a trial mile in 2.15½, has recently been purchased by Mr. Bonner. The price paid, it is understood, was \$35,000. Grafton was bought from Mr. Richard Penistan, of Lexington, Ky., and is seven years old, by Waxy, dam by Grey Eagle. At the time of his sale, he was speeded a quarter in 32 seconds. *Blood will tell.*

THE Kentucky Live Stock Record says that Mr. L. Brodhead, agent of A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., has sold by cable despatch, to Mr. E. H. Cheny, Gaddesby Hall, England, the Short-Horn heifer 16th Duchess of Airdrie, red, calved Nov. 7th, 1872, by 10th Duke of Thorndale, out of 11th Duchess of Airdrie by Royal Oxford 480—price \$17,000.

FINE SHEEP.—There arrived in this city, August 10th, a pair of fine Combing Wool Sheep, consigned to Lieutenant W. W. Woods, United States Navy, of St. Mary's County, Md. They were purchased by Lieutenant Woods from the celebrated breeder, C. J. B. Mitchell, of Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, Md. They weighed 125 pounds each, and cost \$100 apiece.

FINE PIGS.—We shipped lately to Dr. Jones, St. Ingoes, St. Mary's County, Md., a pair of superior white Chester pigs, from Mr. T. A. Cochran, of Baltimore County, who has, perhaps, the finest specimens of this valuable breed of hogs in the country.

MR. ALEXANDER, the great stock breeder of the West, we learn from an exchange, some time this year, sold to a gentleman in England, a young Short-Horn bull for \$10,000.

Catalogues Received.

From Beach, Son & Co., New York, Wholesale Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies, &c.
From James Vick, Rochester, New York, the Autumn Number of Vick's Floral Guide, containing description of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and all Bulbs and Seeds for Fall Planting in the Garden and for Winter Flowers in the house—handsomely and numerous illustrated. Sent free.
From Peter Henderson & Co., New York, their Combined Wholesale List of Plants, Bulbs, Seeds and Florists' Requisites.
From Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., their Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Plants, &c., &c. This is a well arranged and handsome nursery catalogue. The frontispiece is a beautiful chromotype, printed in Europe, showing four of the finest varieties of roses in their grandest perfection.
From J. W. Kerr, Denton, Caroline County, Md., his Fall Price List of Fruit Trees of all kinds, Small Fruits, Ornamental and Shade Trees, &c.

New Advertisements.

E. G. Edwards.....	Super-Phosphate.
B. C. Bibb & Son.....	Stoves of all Kinds.
James Vick.....	Bulbs, &c.
J. Cook.....	Strawberry Plants, &c.
J. H. Estell.....	"Morning News," &c.
A. M. Purdy.....	"Fruit Recorder," &c.
Jesse Haney.....	Manuals.
John Saul.....	Trees, Bulbs, &c.
Ellwanger & Barry.....	Fruit and other Trees.
R. G. Handford.....	Pear Trees, &c.
Louis Bagger & Co.....	Solicitor of Patents.
Geo. B. Rowell & Co.....	Newspaper Advertising
Smith & Powell.....	Nursery Stock.
F. K. Phoenix.....	Bulb Catalogues.
Samuel Feast & Sons.....	Dutch Bulbs, &c.
Charles B. Moore.....	Jersey Cattle, Pigs.
N. E. Berry.....	Poudrette.

REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

“EXCELSIOR”

BALTIMORE, JULY 31st, 1875.

To the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia:

In consequence of the change made by the Agents of the Peruvian Government, in selling their Guano for currency instead of for gold, and, having made large purchases and availed ourselves of the highest rate of discount allowed, we are enabled to reduce the price of “EXCELSIOR” to \$50 per ton cash, at our Works. In making our purchases we had the advantage of selecting from the richest and driest cargoes of Guano in the United States, and we assure our patrons that the high standard of “EXCELSIOR” will be maintained, and the personal attention of one of our firm to the entire manufacture, in every detail, continued as heretofore.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--AUG. 28.

Prepared for the “Maryland Farmer” by GILLMORE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Pots \$6.75

BEEWAX.—31 @ 32 cts.

BROOM CORN.—8 @ 12 cts.

COFFEE.—Firm. Prices range from 18½ @ 21 cts. for ordinary to choice, gold duty paid.

COTTON.—Market dull—Ordinary, 13½ cts; Good Ordinary 13½ cts; Low Middling, 14½ cts; Middling, 14½ cts; Good Middling, 15½ cts; Middling Fair, 16 cts.

EGGS.—Market easy.—Fresh lots at 18 @ 19 cents per doz.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:
 Peruvian Guano..... \$66 ½ ton of 2000 lbs
 Turner's Excelsior..... 50 ½ ton “
 Turner's Ammo. S. Phos..... 45 ½ ton “
 E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos..... 55 ½ ton “
 Rasin & Co., Soluble Sea Island Guano 50 ½ ton “
 Rasin & Co., Ground Bone and Meat..... “ “
 Rasin & Co., Ammonia, Potash and Bone Phosphate of Lime..... “ “
 Zell's Ammon. Bone Super-Phos..... 45 ½ ton “
 Flour of Bone..... 60 ½ ton “
 John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone..... 45 ½ ton “
 Whitman's phosphate..... 50 ½ ton “
 Bone Dust..... 45 ½ ton “
 Dissolved Bones..... 60 ½ ton “
 Missouri Bone Meal..... 47 ½ ton “
 New Jersey Ground Bone..... 40 ½ ton “
 Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime 50 ½ ton “
 “A A” Mexican Guano..... 30 ½ ton “
 “A” do. do..... 30 ½ ton “
 Plaster..... \$1.75 ½ bbl.

FRUITS DRIED.—Cherries, 18 @ 20 cents; Blackberries, 7 @ 8 cts; Whortleberries, 11 @ 12 cts; Raspberries, 25 @ 26 cts; Peaches, peeled, bright, 18 @ 20 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 8 @ 9 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 6 @ 7 cts; Apples, sliced, bright, 9 @ 10 cts; Apples, quarters, bright, 7½ @ 8 cts.

FLOUR.—Market Active—Super \$4.75 @ 5.50; Extra 5 75 @ 6.00; Western Family 6 50 @ 8.00; Choice family, \$8.25 @ 9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, fair to choice, white, 1.32 @ 1.38; fair to choice, red 1.36 @ 1.40. Corn—Southern, white 85 @ 89—Yellow do 85 @ 89—Western mixed 82 @ 83 cts. Oats—62 @ 65 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy Hay, at \$25 @ \$26 per ton; Rye Straw \$15 @ \$16; Oat Straw \$10 @ \$11; Wheat Straw \$8.00 @ \$9.00. Clover \$16 @ 17.

HIDES.—Dull—Green 9 @ 10 cts.; Dry salted 12 @ 14 cts.; Dry Flint 15 @ 16 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 10 @ 10½ cts.; Clear Rib Sides, 12 @ 13 cts.; S. C. Hams, 15 @ 16 cts.

POTATOES.—Irish 2.00 @ 2.75 per Barrel.

RICE.—Carolina and Louisiana, 7½ @ 8½ cts.

SALT.—Ground Alum \$1.15 @ 1.25; Fine \$2.10 @ 2.15 per sack; Turks Island 85 @ 40 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—\$1.22½ per gallon.

NURSERY STOCK FALL, 1875.

We desire to call the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers to our exceedingly large, thrifty, and great variety of stock for Fall Trade.

Special Inducements offered in Standard. Dwarf and Crab Apples; Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, Elms, Maples, Evergreens, Shrubs and Roses.

Correspondence Solicited.

SMITH & POWELL,

Syracuse Nurseries,
sep-2t

Syracuse, N. Y.

POUDRETTE.

As Agent for the Health Department of Baltimore City, I offer for sale POUDRETTE, manufactured from Night Soil and Ashes, rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts, at \$15 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; containing in each ton, (as per analysis), 36.04 lbs. of Ammonia, 195.33 Phosphates of Lime, and 16.08 Potash and Soda.

It will be packed in barrels and delivered free of cartage within the city limits, upon orders for any quantity not less than a ton. The increased orders from those who have tested this fertilizer on crops, is its best recommendation.

N. E. BERRY,

sep-2t No. 10 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

TREES! TREES!!

The Largest and most Complete Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the U. S.

Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalogues sent as follows: No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, new ed. with colored plate, 25c. No. 3—Greenhouse Plants, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, Free.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

sep-2t Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CANCER,

Cured by Dr. BOND'S Discovery.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world.

Send for pamphlets and particulars. Address

H. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute,

3208 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. aply

DUTCH BULBS, Hyacinths, Tulips. &c.

Just imported by Steamer Braunschweig—from Holland—
a Choice Lot of

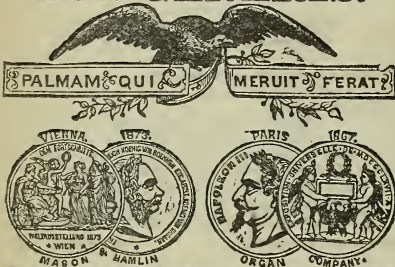
Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Cro-
cuses, &c.

Best Select Varieties for sale in Large or Small
Quantities, by

SAMUEL FEAST & SONS,

sep-tf 56 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

SUI GENERIS.



MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALLED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded
critically, UNAPPROACHED

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT**

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal
in Europe, or which present such extraordi-
nary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Indus-
trial Expositions, in America as well as
Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in
all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both
hemispheres, to be **unrivaled**. See
TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more
than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not
take any other. Dealers get **LARGER COM-
MISSIONS** for selling inferior organs, and for this
reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improve-
ments ever made. **New
Solo and Combination Stops.** **Superb
Etageres** and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An ex-
quisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or
for monthly or quarterly
payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particu-
lars, free. Address **MASON &
HAMLIN ORGAN CO.**, 154 Tremont Street, BOS-
TON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82
Adams St., CHICAGO.



The Autumn No. of Vick's Floral Guide, con-
taining descriptions of **Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies,**
and all **Bulbs and Seeds for Fall Planting in the
Garden**, and for **Winter Flowers in the house**—
just published, and sent free to all. Address,
sep-2t **JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.**

Strawberries & Peaches.

NEW SORTS, BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts,
carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collec-
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best Collection, at the great show of the Massachu-
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I grow nearly 100 varieties, the most complete col-
lection in the country, including all the new, large
American and imported kinds. Priced Descriptive
Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit
Tree, Roses, Evergreens. 25 packets Flower or
Garden Seeds, \$1 by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best
sort for Upland, Lowland or Garden,
by mail, prepaid. \$1 per 100, \$5 per
1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents
Wanted.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse,
PLYMOUTH, MASS.

[Established 1842.] sep-21x

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United
States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, hav-
ing a population greater than 5000 according to the last
census, together with the names of the newspapers having
the largest local circulation in each of the places named.
Also, a catalogue of newspapers, which are recommended
to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to pri-
ces charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States
and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also,
all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical,
Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, In-
surance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion,
and other special class journals; very complete lists. To-
gether with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed
in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising;
many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in
various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in
advertising would like to know.

Address **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,**
41 Park Row, New York.

Saul's Nurseries,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers a fine stock of the following :

NEW PEARS.

Souvenirs du Congress. Beurre d'Assumption, Pitmaston, Duchess, &c.

NEW PEACHES.

Early Beatrice, Early Louise, Early Rivers, Early Alexander, with a Collection of fine New Peaches, raised by T. Rivers.

FRUIT TREES.

An Extensive Stock of Well Grown Trees. Pears, Standards and Dwarfs of Extra Size, a heavy stock. Apple, Cherry, Plum, Apricot—Grape Vines, Small Fruit, &c.

EVERGREENS.

Small Sizes suitable for Nurserymen, as well as Larger Stock in Great Variety.

DUTCH BULBS.

LARGE IMPORTATION, DIRECT FROM THE LEADING GROWERS IN HOLLAND. FIRST QUALITY BULBS.

Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, &c.

New and Rare Green House Plants for Winter Blooming.

New Clematises—a Fine Collection.

New Wisterias,

New Rose Duchess of Edinburgh, at reduced Rates.

New and Scarce Roses—a Large Stock grown in 4 and 5 inch pots. Prices Low.

Primula Japonica, strong, in 5 inch pots.

Catalogues Mailed to Applicants.

JOHN SAUL,

Janly

Washington, City, D. C.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

TWO ACRES OF THE

Monarch of the West.

The finest Strawberry in cultivation, at \$1 50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000; \$75 per 10,000. The older varieties at Lowest Rates. Brandywine and Herstein Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants; Brant, Cornucopia, Martha, Ives, Concord and other Grape Vines. Also, Asparagus Roots.

Address,

J. COOK,

sep-3t CARROLL P. O., Baltimore, Co., Md



Jersey Cattle.

Berkshires and Small Breed Yorkshires a Specialty.

Bred from Imp. and Prize Winning Stock, selected with great care from the best Herds and Pens, regardless of expense.

I GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Correspondence and orders solicited.

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Fish Nets, Tents, Tarpaulins, Game Traps, &c. Send for Price List to RUDOLPH GUN CO, 314 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo. sep-4tx

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CARPENTER'S MANUAL.—A practical guide to use of all tools and all operations of the trade; also drawing for carpenters, forms of contracts, specification s, plans, &c., with plain instructions for beginners, and full glossary of terms used in trade. Illustrated 50 cts., of booksellers or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

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The Second Grand Annual Exhibition
OF THE
Maryland Horticultural Society,
AT THE ARMORY 5TH REGIMENT, M. N. G.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Open to EXHIBITORS on TUESDAY, September 21st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the RECEPTION of Fruits, Plants, Vegetables and Horticultural Tools, all of which must be entered and arranged on the same day.

Cut Flowers, Hanging Baskets and Floral Designs will be received WEDNESDAY, September 22d, from 7 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committees will make their awards on WEDNESDAY, September 22d, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Hall will open for the RECEPTION OF VISITORS at 2 o'clock, P. M., WEDNESDAY, September 22d, and remain open until 10, P. M., and continue open Thursday and Friday, September 23d and 24th, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION.

Member's Ticket admits the Member with two Ladies.

Single Tickets, - 50 Cents.

Children, - 25 Cents.

E. WHITMAN, President.

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE

39 & 41 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE, AND AT RETAIL, A VARIETY OF

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

FOR COAL OR WOOD.

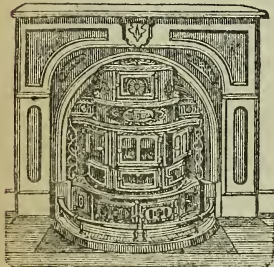
Ranges, Furnaces, Farmers' Boilers. Stove Repairs of All Kinds always on hand.

Our New Silver Palace Fire-Place Heater,

For Warming Upper and Lower Rooms by One Fire is unsurpassed

GIVE US A CALL, OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.



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EDWARDS'
SUPER-PHOSPHATE

THE CONCENTRATED MANURE—AND MOST CELEBRATED FERTILIZER MADE.

This Reliable and Durable Fertilizer always produces Full Crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Potatoes or any other Crops, on the Very Poorest Land, when used according to our directions in our Super-Phosphate Book. Manufactured by

E. G. EDWARDS & CO.

sep-3t

Office—No. 72 S. CHARLES STREET, near Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER,
PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

jan-ly.

Education

For Business pursuits or Government positions, secured at WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, located at the National Capital, now the most interesting and attractive city in America, and one of the least expensive for students. Business course \$50. Board \$13 to \$25 per month. Time required to complete course six to eight months. For circulars, address H. C. SPENCER, President, Washington, D. C.

july-ly

W. ATLEE BURPEE,

1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BREEDER OF

Brown Leghorns,

Winners of all the first and special prizes at Philadelphia. Solid White Ear-lobes and unsurpassed.—Eggs \$3 per doz. Send for circulars and prices of FANCY PIGEONS.

"THE PIGEON LOFT: how to furnish and manage it." A new illustrated book of pigeons—only 50 cts., post paid. Read it! Read it!

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The Elms Stock Farm,

(P. O. Box, No. 509.)

BURLINGTON, N. J.

Percheron Horses,

Jersey Cattle,

Berkshires, &c.

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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!
SAVE YOUR EYES,

RESTORE your SIGHT,
THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated **PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE-SIGHT.** Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. **WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISTURBING YOUR FACE.** Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.



Agents Wanted

Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to

DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.)
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

Jan-ly

New and Rare Plants!

Established in 1823.

JOHN FEAST, Florist,
275 LEXINGTON ST.,
BALTIMORE,

Offers for sale now one of the largest miscellaneous collections of Plants in this country. Those wanting can be supplied on low terms, with cut flowers, designs and plants for decorative purposes; all orders punctually attended to, by applying at the above.

Annually importing for 40 years.



FLOWER POTS,
STONE,

AND

EARTHENWARE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EACH.

M. PERINE & SONS, Manufacturers,

711 and 713 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

Send for Price List.

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\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer inducements that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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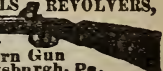
SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Book (97th edition) containing lists of 2000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. fe-ly

The Toll-Gate! Prize Picture send free! An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

june-ly

SHOT-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,

Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Revolver Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PERUVIAN GUANO.

Until further notice, Peruvian Guano, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of Ammonia, will be sold by the undersigned or their agents, in lots of not less than Ten Tons, at **SIXTY DOLLARS CURRENT** per ton of 2,240 lb, full weight at the time of delivery.

A liberal discount will be made to dealers or others on the entire amount bought during the Spring or Autumn seasons.

HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.

Agents of the Peruvian Government.

July 1st, 1875.

NEW YORK.

AGENTS:

B. F. Voss, Baltimore, Md.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Charleston, S. C.
R. G. LAY, Savannah, Ga.

aug-3t

The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener

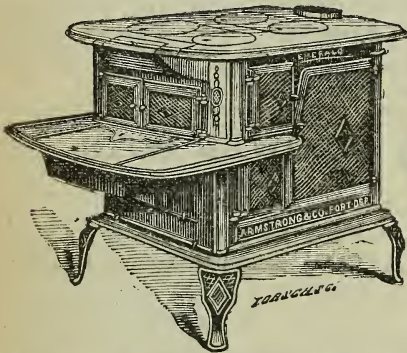


will be sent FREE 3 months to all who will send us a 3 cent stamp to prepay postage, (as law now requires prepayment of postage.) We do not ask any one to subscribe to our paper until they know what they are to get. It speaks for itself. Price only \$1 per year. Purdy's Small Fruit Instructor is a work of 64 pp. that tells in simple language

just how to grow fruits in abundance for home use or market. Price, 25 cents, post-paid.

sep-3tx

A. M. PURDY, Rochester, N. Y.



The Emerald Cook,

The largest and best Cooking Stove in the market Also manufacture and sell the VIRGINIA, VIRGIN QUEEN, WELCOME, SEA BIRD, and ADVANCE Cook Stoves, and a beautiful SIX-HOLE RANGE, with Warming Closet—No. 1 Baker; and a large variety of HEATING STOVES. Manufacturer and proprietor of the BEST FIRE-PLACE STOVES in the world—the "FAME," "REGULATOR" and "CHAMPION." Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. ARMSTRONG,

60 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

FOUNDRY, Port Deposit, Md.

nov 1-yr

\$57 60 AGENTS' PROFITS per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. aug-4t

A. G. MOTT,

AGENT FOR THE RUSSELL PEERLESS MOWER & REAPER.

No. 40 ENSOR STREET, BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Agricultural and Horticultural IMPLEMENTS & TOOLS,

Field and Garden SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

Repairing Mowing Machines and Implements of various kinds. A call is solicited. aug3t

J. LATHAM & CO.,

Publishers, Importers and Dealers in

Chromos & Engravings,

Singly or by the One Hundred Thousand.

292 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Special Rates will be made with publishers desiring chromos in quantity. jan-tf.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS;



Will cure or prevent Disease.

ESTABLISHED 1816,

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

63 NORTH HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

would call special attention to their splendid stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in the city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to \$20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

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POMONA NURSERY.

TREES AND PLANTS.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

For Illustrated Catalogue (32 Pages) telling what and how to Plant, with 36 years experience, send 10 cents—Price List Free.

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WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

1875. **Wheat Seeding.** 1875.

J. J. TURNER & CO.'S
Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate



ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	-	-	-	-	-	3.54
Soluble Phosphate of Lime	-					18.93
Bone Phosphate of Lime	-	-				3.72
Potash	-	-	-	-	-	4.07

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our "EXCELSIOR," its only competitor, and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for Drilling. Packed in bags.

Price \$45 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

aug-11

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO,
AS A WHEAT MANURE,

Is sufficient guarantee to the planter of its uniform quality and value, to say nothing of the unfailing constituents derived from the

BONE & MEAT

Of the slaughtered cattle from our extensive factories in the State of Texas.

The moisture and grease alone having been extracted, leaving all the valuable fertilizing elements, which are then treated with sulphuric acid, at our Baltimore Works, and with the addition of potash salts from the

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO.

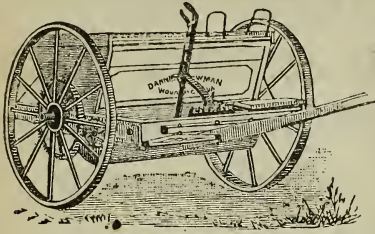
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.

Cor. South & Water Streets, Baltimore.

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Improved McGinnis Lime-Spreader. **SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.**



Warranted to spread evenly any desired quantity per acre of fine and reasonable dry fertilizer.

It is an improvement on the Thornburg & McGinnis Spreader, retaining the oscillating and patented features of that, and greatly improved in simplicity, and perfectly adapted to regulate the sowing of any desired quantity, and to prevent the clogging of damp material.

PRICE REDUCED TO \$110.

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Sole Manufacturers for the United States.

Also manufacture and sell the following:

Celebrated Reversible Point Plow, Double and Single Shovel Plow, Swivel Plow, Cutting Boxes, Circular Saw Mills, Mill and Cider Press Screws, Saw Mandrels, Saw Tables, Shafts, Hangers, Pulleys, Mill Gearing, Castings of all kinds, Moulding, flooring and siding.

PEAR TREES FOR THE MILLION.—Largest stock in the West; extra quality; packed to go safely any distance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low by hundred or thousand. A full assortment of other trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Send list of wants for prices. R. G. HANFORD, Columbus Nursery, Columbus, Ohio. sep-21

FREE to applicants, my Wholesale and Bulb Catalogues. Four catalogues (the set), post free, 20 cents. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

The Germantown Nurseries, near Philadelphia, Thomas Meehan, Proprietor, now twenty years established, have a world-wide reputation for the great variety and superior quality of the stock grown. Those who wish to purchase in very large quantities, or to sell again, will find the prices favorable, while those who wish only for small quantities, will find the inducements as favorable as from any firm. The many direct lines of railroad and water transportation centering in Philadelphia, enables customers a thousand miles away to get the trees at no greater cost than they would have to pay for hauling them twenty miles from their own door.

For this fall attention is particularly called to our APPLE and CHERRY trees; NORWAY MAPLES, SUGAR MAPLES, and POPLARS; NORWAY SPRUCE, HEMLOCK SPRUCE and Siberian and American ARBOR VITÆS. Our OSAGE ORANGE hedge plants also have never been finer than this season.

The prices are according to quantity and size, and will be furnished with pleasure to all inquirers. Catalogues free. aug-31

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LOTTERY

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th & 30th of each month. Tickets \$1 each, 6 for \$5. 1 chance in 3. \$200,000 in cash prizes. Capital Prize \$50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars

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SAMUEL PULMAN.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 1, 1875.

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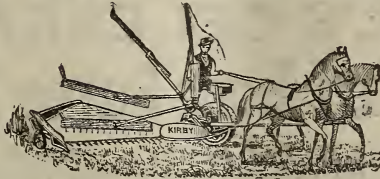
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UNRIVALLED FOR THE WHEAT CROP. FOR SALE BY AGENTS AND
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PRICE, \$45 PER TON AT BALTIMORE.

Dissolved Bone Super-Phosphate

Supplied to Manufacturers and Dealers at Low Figures.

We are prepared to furnish Grangers with our AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOS-
PHATE, of a Standard Quality, adapted to Grain Crops, at
VERY LOWEST PRICE.

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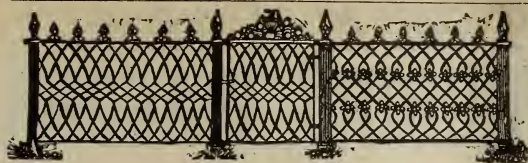
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Bred and for sale, thoroughbred horse stock,
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mares, the Black Hawk Morgan stock, and all their
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make good pairs. Short Horn Cattle of all ages
and sexes, and are held in high esteem where tried
in fair grass regions. Also Chester White and
Berkshire swine. All breeding should at least be
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all I can to forward these ends.

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July 1st, 1875.



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No. 36 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

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Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

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Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

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TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,
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Rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts,

AS PER ANALYSIS, containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say

34 pounds Ammonia,

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Also, LIME, MAGNESIA, and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—

For sale, packed in barrels or bags, at \$15 per ton, 2,000 pounds, by

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100,000 PEACH TREES,

BESIDES A VARIED AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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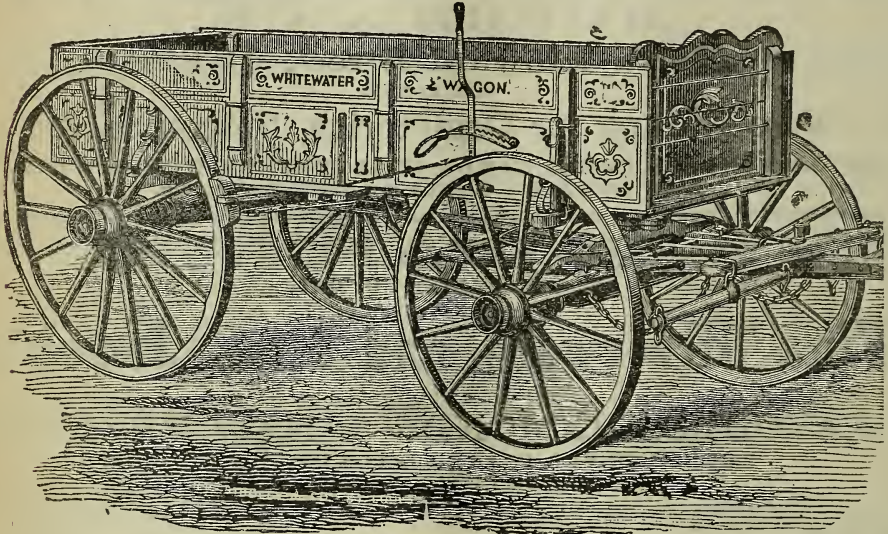
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3 inch Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$110	00—	2500 lbs.
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$3\frac{3}{4}$ " " " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	140	90—	5000 lbs.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$115 00—	2300 lbs.
1 $\frac{5}{8}$ “	“ Medium 2 Horse.....	120 00—	2800 lbs.
1 $\frac{7}{8}$ “	“ Heavy 2 Horse.....	130 00—	3500 lbs.
2 “	“ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains,.....	140 00—	5000 lbs.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ “	“ “ 4 “ “ “	170 00—	7000 lbs.

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ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.

Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.

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High Grade Manure for Tobacco.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE



Super-Phosphate of Lime.

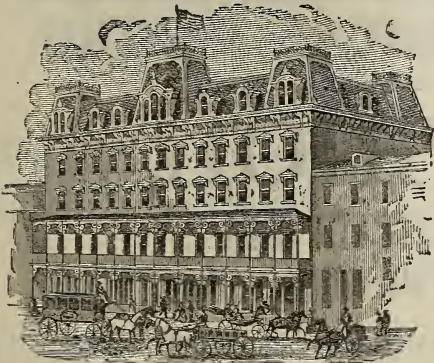
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Pure Ground Bones, Pure Bone
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under a guaranteed analysis. Also
Meal, and a full line of Chemicals

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Have always on hand a Large and Complete Assortment of

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GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS.

In our SEED DEPARTMENT will be found a Large and Select assortment of
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Raised by or for us, and guaranteed to be FRESH AND TRUE TO NAME.

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Manufacturers and Manipulators of Phosphates,

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DISSOLVED GROUND BONE, Containing 3 per ct. of Ammonia,

DISSOLVED SOUTH AMERICAN BONE ASH,

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PURE FINE
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66° OIL VITRIOL,
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Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Guaranteed to be Cheaper than the best Phosphate in the market,
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Would call the special attention of our friends and customers, to the following first-class Machinery and Implements, which we guarantee to be equal to any article of the kind made in this Country, being all of our own Manufacture.

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Reading's Patent Horse-Power Corn Sheller, with Fan Attachment. Sheller, plain.

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Manufacturer of ACIDS, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZING MATERIALS,

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THE BEST WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON PRODUCER in the MARKET.

Price \$48 Per Ton---2000 Pounds. Discount to Dealers.

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SILICATED PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE SILICA, DISSOLVED BONE AND POTASH SALTS, which, when compared, is truly STABLE MANURE IN A CONCENTRATED FORM.

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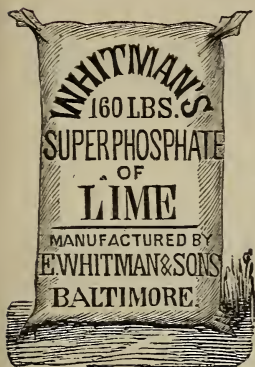
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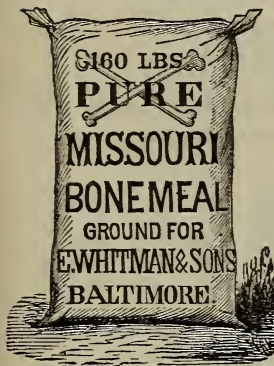
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**WHITMAN'S
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Manufactured only by E. WHITMAN & SONS,
IS THE
MOST RELIABLE PHOSPHATE IN THE MARKET.
Price \$50 Per Ton, in Sacks, of 160 pounds each.

MISSOURI BONE MEAL.

Its Superior an Impossibility.



Analysis : Ammonia..... 4.38
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....49.51

Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The large particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$48 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

CAUTION !

As some parties are offering as MISSOURI BONE MEAL other than the genuine article, we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the bags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark is copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all infringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our MILL is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. "Missouri Bone Meal" is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

New Jersey Ground Bone.

PRICE \$40 PER TON.

We have sold hundreds of tons of this Bone, and it has invariably given satisfaction. Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

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Dealers in Agricultural Implements and Garden Seeds,

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BONE DUST!

PURE BONE DUST!

TO THE CONSUMER AS WELL AS THE TRADE GENERALLY.

We have now completed

OUR NEW FACTORY,

and with the addition of the latest and most approved machinery are enabled at the shortest notice to furnish in large or small quantities, our

PURE GROUND BONE,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

An experience of more than thirty years in the manufacture of a

SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

(from crude stock gathered daily from the Butchers in this market, with whom we have yearly contracts,) coupled with the fact of our inability, as to former seasons, of filling all orders sent to us, has demonstrated the advisability of our making a considerable outlay so as to meet demands upon us, and think we are now situated to please all that may favor us with a call. Thankful for past favors we hope in the future to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

JOHN BULLOCK & SON,

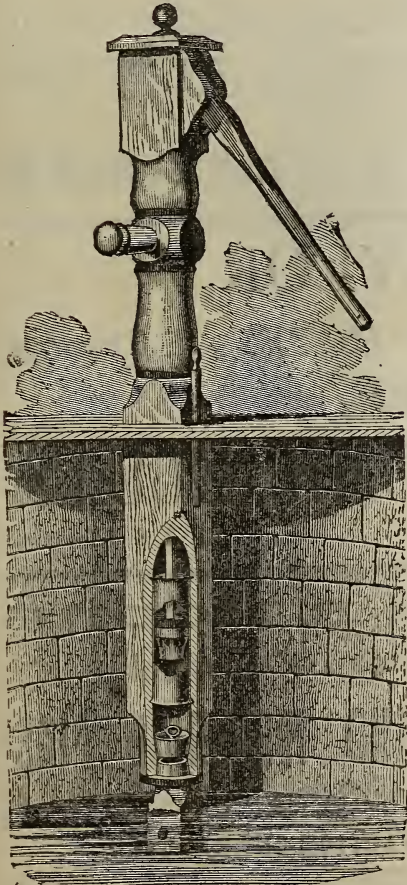
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Over 10,000 Sold

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THE BEST FARM PUMP EVER MADE.



**WHITMAN'S
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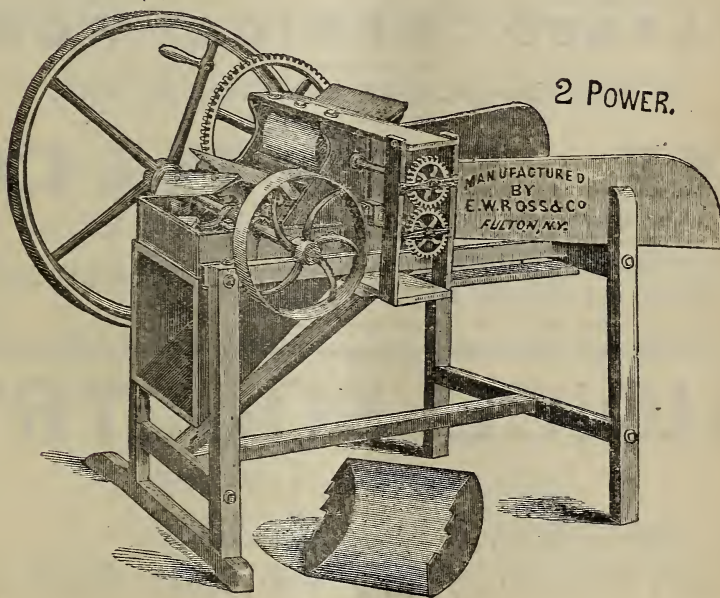
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